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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 32 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 561,491.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

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Manager.

Sakhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due. Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 46,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,482 6

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
48, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
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DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS

FOR RETAIL SALE

ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Best Silks for Sarries; China Silk by Yards; "LIONS" FIRE PROOF SAFES, Indian Open Hand Carved Furniture.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen be ore, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

270, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CYCLES, PHONOS, BEDSTEADS, BABA CRADLE, SAFE CASH BOXES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic furniture of the latest style and designs worth buying in these days of the raised prices of furniture.

From separate gentlemen:—

One Baba Cradle, almost new.
One Safe Iron.
One Typewriter.

At the account and risk of the parties concerned.

One lot precious jewellery set with diamonds, brilliants, emeralds, rubies, etc., also pearls and gold ornaments.

Property of Bai Gangabai:—

One gold chain.

The property of the closed concern (shop of piece-goods:—

A lot of piece-goods consisting of Long-cloth, bleached and unbleached Chintz Voile, etc.

The articles are on view.

The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES ENAMELWARE AND CROCKERYWARE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in H. C. Suit No. 711 of 1917 (Ratansi v. Popatlal), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 86, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

3 cases enamelware (kettles and sauce pans)
3 cases crockeryware (cups and saucers) and
1 case glass chimneye.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1918.

THE ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD.

31-33, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, The ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD., will sell by public auction at their premises 31-33, Rampart Row, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), valuable and specially made carved and plain teak and blackwood office and household furniture by well known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, teapoys, whatnots, marble tables, meat-safes glass and panel door cupboards, wooden and iron childs' cots, chests of drawers, cradles, towel racks, Electric table fans, Jost fans, white enamelled marble top counters and glass show cases, and Japanese fancy lacquered tea-[illegible] miscellaneous assortment [illegible] crepe shirts, silk [illegible] broidered dress [illegible] embroidered [illegible] stockings [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.		

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
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Tele: "Writertype."

LEPROSY of ten years' standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

INDIAN CHEESE.—Great improvement on preceding stocks. As supplied to Government Hospitals, Transports and the Mercantile Marine. A good keeping cheese JAMES DONNELL, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay. 2210

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, G. P. O., Bombay. 2231

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 190

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

[illegible]'S PREMIER HOTEL.—[illegible] well-known for Best [illegible] home comforts and [illegible] charges. Ap[illegible]r. 1000

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Committee of the Mazagon Deaf and Dumb Institution have arranged to give free education to both boys and girls of every nationality. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, in the School premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. 2258

WANTED—PUPILS for SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING, taught within 2 months. Service Guaranteed. Enrolment for L. C. C., till 28th February, 1918. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 2271

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in practical work. Apply Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2206

WANTED—Immediately experienced B.E.'s or L.C.E.'s by an influential Firm of Contractors' on handsome salary, Apply Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2205

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST, Portuguese preferred. Start Salary Rs. 30. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2269

WANTED—A Matric failed GUJARATI HINDU TYPIST, knowing Accounts with 3 years' office experience. Apply fully NAGINDAS, & MANECKLAL, Churchgate Street. 2276

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS for a large commercial firm. Good prospects to capable and really hard-working men. Apply Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2167

WANTED—A HINDU GOVERNESS as a COMPANION & TEACHER in a respectable family in Bombay. Knowledge of Sanskrit preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No . 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2277

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDOO CLERK, with sound knowledge of Accounts, Correspondence and having experience of Joint Stock Companies work Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2270

WANTED for the Scottish Orphanage Mahim, a non-resident LADY TEACHER for the Infants and Standard I. Salary Rs. 75 a month with tiffin and second class fare from Bombay. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay. 2264

WANTED URGENTLY—LADIES DRESSMAKER well qualified, with previous experience, good prospects, either on salary or Commission. Apply to PARISIAN DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LADIES OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT Scandal Point Road, Karachi. 2199

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by an Export and Import firm for all Japan Sundries and Piecegoods. One with thorough experience need apply. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2222

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for office work. Must know English system of Accounts and Book-keeping. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR M. C. KAPUR, New Bombay Stock Exchange. 2164

WANTED—Assistant and Sub-Assistant SURGEONS, Veterinary Assistant, Clerks, Station and Assistant Station Masters, Signallers. Overseers and Draftsmen for Foreign countries. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 2031

WANTED for Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN & ASSISTANTS Candidates must have undergone full four years Architectural course or must have worked under some eminent architect. Applicants should present themselves with their bona-fide specimen drawings & certificates. The posts are created with the view of training candidates, who shall be entrusted later with important Architectural works. Apply sharp to G. K. TRILOKEKAR, Architect Albert Bldg, Hornby Road. 2266

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Ld. in British Central Africa—A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of running sheds at out-stations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. A PARSEE FITTER for a Rubber Factory. Salary Rs. 180 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER CHARGEMAN. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Two INDIAN STATION MASTERS. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Two INDIAN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms.—Three years agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2265

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ACCOUNTANT—Seventeen years' experience, desires auditing, accounting, or corresponding for leisure hours. Please address stating terms to KRISHNIER, Accountant, G. I. P., Bombay. 2211

WANTED—TUITIONS, Persons wishing to have a good home teacher for boys and girls are requested to write to the MANAGER, English Correspondence School Bombay, No. 4. 2208

WANTED.

WANTED—Turnout-VICTORIA or Shigram on monthly hire at Bandra. Stable provided. State terms to Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2254

CANVASSERS for Ratol, Chiratta Tablets, scents, toilet preparations, patent medicines, teas, Amrit Dhara, etc., Apply BRITISH CHEMICAL STORES, 2, Frere Road, 2nd floor. 2257

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining College to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—Two Seater, two cylinders, "PERRY," in good running order Apply to D. L. BATTLIBOY, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2253

FOR SALE—Two Babcock & Willcox BOILERS, working certificate N. H. P. 24, 160 lbs. pressure. Apply DAWOODBHOY N. CHUNIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay 8. 2256

FOR SALE—One MOTOR A. C. GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2209

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS and GINNING FACTORIES 40 B. H. P. C. C. Type Oil Engine, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathe marble opener and other machinery in big lot. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, 'Phone No. 3972. 2190

FOR SALE—One complete WEAVING PLANT with Preparatory Machinery, Engine, Boiler and Gearing complete. Practically new. For particulars apply to, MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co., 47 A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2165

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Superio quality Bank, Post, Typewriter paper (multicopying) suitable for high class business correspondence of standard size. Apply M. FRAMROZE & Co., Gunbava Kuva, Fort, Bombay. 2166

FOR SALE—FINISHING MACHINE, Cloth Baling Press, Cloth Stamping Machine, Cloth Folding Machine, Bleaching Plant Complete. All new. For full particulars apply to CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS Co., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 2100

BUNGALOW FOR SALE—Bungalow having unique situation in Bombay and situated in a locality where there is always unceasing demand for residence is for sale. It has excellent accommodation suiting any nationality and realizing Rs. 550 per month. Facing extensive open ground on the west which is not to be built upon. Intending purchasers to write to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2163

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE on third floor in Apollo Street, on Rs. 70 a month, with Lift and Sanitary fittings. Apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2201

LONAVLA HOTEL—Furnished Rooms TO LET for season, few rooms left. Aply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort. 2184

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

TO LET—Beautifully situated upper FLOOR of Bangalow, on Mahim Seashore Stabling, garden, etc., Rent Rs. 125, on year's lease. Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2255

FLAT TO LET—To Europeans or Parsis in a newly built house, first story nine rooms, commands view of 3 public roads, opposite 2 Elephants of the Imperial Cinema. Apply WITHIN. 2259

TO LET—A well lighted and ventilated OFFICE ROOM, with electric fittings, looking on the Esplanade Road, suitable for a business man or Barrister. Apply Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2260

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the creditors will be held on the 8th February at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the BROKER'S HALL, Dalal Street, to receive report of the progress made since the date of the last Meeting, and to consider the adoption of such measures as may lead to the final winding up of the Bank's affairs without any unnecessary delay. 2267.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

BOMBAY (Colonial) SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE ADJOURNED SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 8th day of February, 1918, in London.

To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts.
To elect Directors and Auditors.
To sanction a dividend and for other general business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 28th February, both days inclusive.

By order,
S. S. PANTHAKY,
2268 Local Secretary.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "CULNA" from London are hereby notified that the steamer has arrived in Bombay and is discharging in Victoria Dock No. 2 Shed.

A Fire having occurred on board this vessel GENERAL AVERAGE has been declared. Consignees are therefore required to call at the office of the undersigned with their Bills of Lading and relative original priced Shipping Invoices for their consignments and to sign Lloyds General Average Bond, also to pay a deposit of 15 per cent. on the value of their cargo as contribution to General Average before delivery can be obtained.

The values to be entered on the Bond should be the arrived values, in the condition in which the cargo was received on board excluding the charges payable at port of destination.

The Company's Marine Surveyor, Capt. Metcalfe will attend at the Dock regularly every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock to survey cargo landed damaged or in doubtful condition.

No survey will be held unless a written application is received by the undersigned within fifteen days of the landing of the last package or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the fifteenth day.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th February, 1918. 2274

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

V. A. MOHMED & CO.

HEREBY we inform the public that Messrs. ABBA JAFFER and JOOSAB MOHOMED AKBANI have left our service from the 1st ultimo. No one should deal with them in the name of the above mentioned company.—PROPRITOR E P HABIB, for V. A. MOHOMED & Co.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, INDORE.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 24.

Dated the 29th January, 1918.

THE LEASE of the INDORE STATE MILLS for a period of 15 years or 20 years in their present condition will be put up to AUCTION on the 15th of February, 1918, in the TOWN HALL, INDORE. The terms of lease will be available some days before the date of Auction and inspection of the Mills can be had at any time by applying to the Office of the Excise Minister, Indore.

The Indore Government will not be bound to accept any or the highest bid.

EXCISE MINISTER,
Indore.
2151

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Head Office:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. DHURANDHER BROS., of 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed our CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency as from the 1st February, 1918.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents. 2212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

I, H. C. DESAI, hereby inform all the Cinema Film Dealers and Cinema concerns that I have sold the following three Films viz., DISRAELI or PAGES from the Life of Lord Beconsfield, WOMAN'S CAVALRY and FANTASTIC SHIP to Messrs. K. D. and Bros., of Bombay, with the exclusive rights of India Burmah Ceylon and Straits Settlements.

H. C. DESAI.
20, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
5th February, 1918.

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a valuable property at Grant Road, admeasuring 1,318 square yards and bearing Street Nos. 259-261 and 263 and bounded on the East by the Methodist Church, on the West by a passage, on the South by Grant Road, on the North by property in the possession of the Trustees of the said Methodist Church.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort. 2273

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hitherto subsisting between our client, Mr. HARILAL NARANJI BHUT and Mr. MAGANLAL CALIANJI VORA, who were carrying on business in Chemicals, Colors, Mill Stores and Machinery Parts, etc., under the name, style and firm of The STANDARD CHEMICALS COMPANY, at No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort, has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1918. The said business shall henceforward be solely carried on by our client, Mr. HARILAL NARANJI BHUT, under the said name of the Standard Chemicals Company at the said address. The public are requested not to have any dealings whatever with the said Mr. Maganlal Calianji Vora, in the said name of the Standard Chemicals Company.

Dated at Bombay this 5th day of February, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Naranji Bhut.
2263

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHAMRAO NATHOBA has a share in the immoveable properties situate at (1) Mughbhat Cross Lane, bearing Street No. 63, (2) Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim (near Gopi Tank) and (3) at Versoli, Taluka Alibag, Zillah Colaba, along with his brothers Gajanan Nathoba, Ramrao Nathoba, Anantrao Nathoba and Kashinath Nathoba, sons of the late Nathoba Kanoji and that any person dealing with the said properties without our client's knowledge will do so at his own risk and any mortgage or sale of the said properties effected by the said Gajanan Nathoba, Ramrao Nathoba, Anantrao Nathoba and Kashinath Nathoba will not be binding on our client's interest in the same.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTUMRAI,
2220 Attorneys. for Mr. Shamrao Nathoba.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing on the name of MANEKLAL HARILAL, as a Manager of the joint Hindu family of Kapadvanj, Kaira District, Dasa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, practised as a pleader at Kapadvanj, a married man ..... Deceased

MADHAVLAL MANEKLAL, eldest son of the deceased, Manager, abovenamed, Dasha Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1918.

Mr. MADHAVLAL MANEKLAL,
Petitioner-in-person.
2261

SUCTION PROCESS

Piles, Fistula and Hæmorrhoids are radically cured by **Suction Process** without Surgical Operation or without irritating Medicines such as Arsenic, Copper Sulphate, Chitramool, etc., being applied.

CURE GUARANTEED

P. S. GANLA, M. D.

Serum Therapist.

Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.

Address: ARYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 8.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR OR PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Ali Akbar Hasanally Fyzee and Ali Ashar Hasanally Fyzee and of Messrs. Payne and Co; Attorneys for Ali Axhar Hasanally Fyzee, Ali Athar Hasanally Fyzee, Her Highness Lady Nazli Rafia Begum, Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin and Zohra Begum Hasanally Fyzee who are the joint owners, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day time and place mentioned against the lot the following valuable landed property:—

Property at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, to be sold THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 8059 and Street No. 310—320 and bearing Collector's Old No. 2310, New No. 899 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar on or towards the North by the property of Lalji Kuraen and on or towards the South by the Nizam Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co Solicitors High Court, at their Office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 1187 of 1914.

Advocate-General v. Soni Bapalal Narandas, Pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 27th August, 1917, and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One pair of gold chudas weighing about 24½ tolas and one gold necklace wig. 3½ tolas.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram

1 second-hand rubber tyred landau with a bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ELECTRIC CEILING FANS AND LIGHTS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Circle opposite the garden in the old premises of the Alliance Bank Building, a very valuable collection of rich artistic design teakwood and blackwood furniture by Benjamin, Robert, Wimbridge and McKanzie consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room cushion chairs, highback cushion chairs, Chesterfield sofa, glass and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes, one elegant rich dressing chest of drawers, iron bedstead with mattresses easy chairs, and low chairs, bentwood folding chairs, towel-horses soil linen basket, one handsome strong mohagany full size billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta with balls, cues on stand, marking boards, pictures and coir mattress round billiard table, large brass full size electric billiard table lamp, mohoganized billiard benches with foot rests drawing room cabinets, card table, one large enamelled bath tub with plated cocks for hot and cold bath, 5 minimax fire extinguishers, electric ceiling fans of three blades, electric chandeliers, bronze electric bracket lamps, electricpendant lamps with elegant egg shaped glass shades, Jost fan, Australian safe, ice box, letter box, etc., etc., the property of the Agent, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at Madanpura Moreland Road at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the party concerned the following:—

One boiler 20 x 6½, 125 lbs. pressure by John Marshall & Sons, one 12-14 H P. Steam engine, single cylinder, one Donkey pump, one feed pump, one 8-10 H. P. oil engine, water tanks, iron beams 26 ft. long, pulleys, shaftings, iron plates etc., etc. The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SECURING A GOOD RESIDENCE IN A VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land at Charni Road, opposite the Level Crossing, Facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Sarafally Mahomedally Tarawalla appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1088 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground portion of it containing five hundred and sixty-seven decimal point eighty-one square yards is of freehold tenure not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to Government and the remaining portion containing three hundred and fifty-seven decimal point nineteen square yards is of Pension and Tax tenure situate on the North side of Queen's Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2, 90, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A/16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 155 and 147, and New Survey No. 2B/3907, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1213 and 1214 Street No. 1 and 2, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the North by a private road, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomedbhoy Duttoobhoy and on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office, 14 K., Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PENSTOCK FRAMES AND GATES, PENSTOCK WITH FRAME AND SPINDLES, STANDS, CAST IRON VENT SHAFTS, FRAME AND COVER BARS, PLATES, BRACKETS, ETC., DRESSED STONE CORNICE AND POREBUNDER STONES W. I. SCRAP, ZINC SHEETING ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Malabar Hill Reservoir:—

Penstock frames and gates, penstocks with frames and spindles, stands, cast iron vent shaft frames and covers, C. I. bars, plates, brackets, dressed stone cornice, copings, Porebunder stones and cornice, W. I. and other scrap, zinc sheeting etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bandra, on Ghod Bunder Road.

High Court
O. O. C. J
Suit No. 771 of 1917.

Rustomjee Jamasjee Mistry and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Defendant

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to him by the order made herein bearing date the 21st day of December 1917. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th day of February, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and defendant in this suit in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka in Thana District and bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the North by the Bhang Lane, and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality, under houses Nos. 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395, and which said premises are in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver at their office 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF A LARGE BUNGALOW AND A LARGE COCOANUT TREES OARET KNOWN AS MR. MANKER'S BUNGALOW AT VERSOWA NEAR ANDHERI, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Shums A. Tyebjee, the Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Babajee Sarvottam Manker sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property known as Mr. Manker's Bungalow on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 8,953 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow, cocoanut trees, etc., standing thereon situate in the village of Versowa near Andheri in the District of Thana and bearing Survey Nos. 50 and 89.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Tyebjee, Esq., Attorney for the Executor at his office No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Very Valuable Five-Storeyed Building, Ground Floor of which is occupied by "Alana Shop," near Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8876, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2368 and Street No. 201, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Daver, on or towards the South by the property of N. P. Kanny, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Hornby Road.

The property now yields a monthly rent of Rs. 500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Graham Building at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

CIRCUS SEASON ENDED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"CYMBELLINE",
"SUBMARINE SPY."
"FIGHTING CHAPLAIN"
" ROBINET'S AUTO-CAR "
PATHE GAZETTE.

PRICES:—Rs. 1-8, 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

G. I. P. BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

DANCE

On Monday the 11th Feb. at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Admission — Rs. a.
Members 1-0
with 2 Ladies
Non. Member with 2 Ladies.. .. 2-0
Extra Lady .. 0-8

C. B. GARDNER,
Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

DE VILLIERS

AND COMPANY

BIGGEST AND BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

FULL HOUSES EVERY NIGHT

Success! Success!! Success!!!

New Songs, New Dances, Musical Interludes.

NEW PEOPLE, NEW VARIETIES.

Always Something New.

GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

NOTHING LIKE

DE VILLIERS

EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

LAST FEW DAYS.

Prices: Rs. **3, 2, 1.** As. **8** and **4.**

Children under 10 half price except in As. **4.** Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. **3, 2, 1.**

Plan at **ROSE & Co.** and at **Moving Theatre,** Dhobi Talao.

THE SECOND WEEK

Complete change of Programme To-day.

The great and glorious Serial:

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT"

wherein the indefatigable intrepid

PROTEA

champions the cause of a sweet ting girl—the heiress of a fabulous wealth—and defies a gang of heartless murderous usurpers in their blood-curdling attempts to defraud the rightful heiress of her money.

It is a "GO" from the start to the finish. Every foot of these 3rd and 4th episodes makes you gasp at the fearlessness of this heroic lady.

SHE IS A WONDER OF THIS AGE!

Watch her taking a regular **Jump of Death** into the sea from a tall mountain. You'll scream with delight.

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT.

The beautiful and charming

MOLLIE KING

IN

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 9th & 10th

THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

The Most Sensational and Exciting Serial.

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

3 Episodes Weekly 10,000 ft. each show

3 Shows Nightly 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Khetwadi Junction.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—7,000 Feet, FEATURING

MATHESON LANG AS "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITTON AS "PORTIA"

NEXT SAT. 9th FEB. HALL CAINE'S MASTERPIECE

"THE DEEMSTER"

STARRING DERWENT HALL CAINE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEAR CIRCAUM TRAM TERMINAS Bombay.

LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF

THE OPENING WEEK'S SPLENDID PROGRAMME

WITH

ROBESPIERRE

A tale of the French Revolution

featuring

Signorina Lyda Borelli.

NEXT SATURDAY THE 9th INSTANT

THE BEAUTY PICTURE OF THE AGE

SIRENS OF THE SEA

A ravishing dream of female loveliness.

A picture that promises to surpass its sister production

"Undine" and "Neptune's Daughter"

in Beauty and Grandeur.

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

THE ONLY CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IN BOMBAY.

To-night! ***At 9-30 p.m.!!*** ***To-night!!!***

3rd WEEK 3rd! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

The biggest, brightest and the best show that has ever visited Bombay.

New Wonders! More interesting items!!

WALLET
Comedy Juggler
Double Trapeze
KALLAPAN Bros.

STAR, the great jumping pony
GOVIND NAIR, foot juggler.
The LION, BUFFALO and GOAT eating together.

WALLET and DAMO

IN A NEW SKIT

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 4-45 p. m.

Full 2½ hours' clean, healthy amusement. Not a dull moment, all life and no waiting.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **All India General Agency,** Thakurdwar, **419,** opposite **Indu-Prakash Press.**

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

IN AID OF WAR RELIEF FUND

EXHIBITION

OF

LADIES' ARTISTIC AND SKILFUL WORK.

To be opened at

SANGLI

On 12th February 1918 in the Museum Building

By H. H. The Maharani Saheb of Sangli.

Gold, Silver thread or silk embroidery work on velvet or satin, woollen knitting children's fancy dresses, artistic knitting of beads, etc., in thread, or on cloth, etc., etc., besides confectionery of various kinds will also be received for exhibition.

Time limit for sending exhibits has been extended to the 8th February, 1918.

For further particulars apply to—

A. R. PATKAR,
G. K. DESHPANDE,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Ladies' Exhibition Committee, Sangli.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night of Present REVUE SUCCESS

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

Presents

for the last time to-night

TOM MELBOURNE'S NAVAL REVUE

THE PASSING SHOW

DON'T MISS IT:

SEE

TOM as the Bob and **EILEEN MELBOURNE** as the Captain of **H. M. S. "HORRIBLE"**

and the

BOMBARDMENT, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY ANOTHER GALA ATTRACTION:

Melbourne's Military Revue

NOT—LIKELY

in 6 splendid scenes.

See the

DEFENCE OF MALABAR,

The sinking of a cruiser

IN MID OCEAN, etc., etc.

A RIOT OF LAUGHTER.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.

For particulars and Prospectus apply to HONY. SECY.

Bombay Art Society,
Assay Office,
1670 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd., Fort.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. **2417.**

THE SIXTH AND THE LAST INSTALMENT

OF

PATRIA

The Sum Total of All the Guilty Persons **Justice duly meted out to the Offenders.**

Most Vivid Concluding Scenes.

Next Week Another Grand Serial

"JUSTICE OR MYSTERY OF BARCELONA"

SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

Prices Half.

WATCH FOR

The UNIVERSAL'S Stupendous Spectacular Under-the-Sea Production.

JULES VERNE'S

20000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA.

An Almost Unbelievable Accomplishment.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. **1882.**

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.!
LAST FEW NIGTHS!
OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

Don't fail to see the last episodes of this most enthralling story.

WHO MURDERED DAVI...

Come and...

3 Shows ...

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY at 6-30 and 9-45.

BANDMAN VARIETIES & CHAPLIN FARCES

Special engagement of

LIEUT GORDON

A real Military Ventriloquist with "Nosey" the Drummer.

The Limit in Mechanical figures.

AND CHARLIE "THE PROPERTY MAN"

CHARLIE "CHAMPION CHARLIE."

THE EXCELSIOR.

Lessees:

The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

Next Wed. 13th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece.

"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"

will take place, and on the

14th, 15th and 16th Feb.

In aid of

LOCAL AND THEATRICAL WAR FUNDS

The Opera produced by Mr. James McGrath.

Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

Business Manager—M. D. B. Binning.

Plan now open at Rose & Co.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.

Lamington Road, North,

To-night!

THE FINAL CHAPTERS
THE FINAL CHAPTERS

of the Stupendous Action Serial

THE AMERICAN GIRL

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Don't fail to see the most exciting conclusion of this most exciting series.

Next Saturday.

Another Grand Italian Production at the Italian Cinema

ELDORADO

A Tragedy in Four Parts by the celebrated Author of "CABIRIA"

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

entitled

"LA FIACCOLA SOTTO IL MOGGIO."

(THE FLAMBEAU BENEATH THE BUSHEL)

MAX LINDER

In one of his latest and best productions,

"MAX IN A CAB."

3 Shows nightly at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

"ARE YOU A NEGLECTED WIFE?"

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—

CHRONICLE"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 4th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.30
March	22.75
April	..
May	21.99
June	..
July	21.34

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.64
Feb. Mar.	21.96
Mar.-Apl.	21.86
A 1-May	21.78
May-June	21.70
June-July	21 62
July-Aug.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan 31st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To day's price.
January	22.68
February	22.35
March	22.87
April	22.95
May	22.19

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.00
Jan.-Feb.	21.90
Feb.-Mar.	22 01
March-April	21.92
April-May	21.84
May-June	21.76
June-July	21.68

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb 1st.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	12,000
" Imports	121,000
" Stock	455,000
Actual Weekly Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	7,000 Mutilated.
Total Speculation	400
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	97,000
" " Forwarded	30,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	14,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	217,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Feb. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	29.56
" " May	29.35
" " July	29 06
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
" at New Orleans	30.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	28.32
" May.	28.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to France and Continent	..
" " to Japan	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,371,000
" at Interior Ports	1,219,000

New York, Feb. 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	30.21
" " May	29 67
" " July	29.17
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
" at New Orleans	30.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.12
" May	28.63
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	86½

MONEY MARKETS.

London Feb 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/4
Bar Silver Forward	Quiet
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	4 4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	54½
Bonar Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Investment Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on Loades at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 2nd.

5% 1929—1947	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5% Bon	£93 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	80
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay	81
Wheat White Delhi soft red	79/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nominal

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs.	76/9

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian quoted	79/6

RAPESEED

Only quoted for steamers named.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Jan. Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Jan Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	£95

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.	£19-0-0
London, Jan. 30th:	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595
London, Feb. 1st:	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	19/9
Tone:—Very quiet.	

London, Feb. 2nd

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	19/9
Tone:—Very quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 5.

This morning all Home cables up to the New York close of Saturday were to hand. The nominal quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 617 Exchange and Rs. 620 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 618 and gradually advanced to Rs. 620½, remaining at and about that price for some time. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 626, and the market closed strong at Rs. 629. A moderate business has been done, sellers being scarce.

For ready cotton the enquiry has run on high class lots and stapled sorts. Prices continue steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	April	..
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	..	March	..
" " Khandesh	..	"	..
" " Muthia	..	"	..
" " Berars	..	"	..
Fully Good Bengal	..	May/June	..
Good Sea-grinned Dharwar	..	"	..
" M. G. Westerns	..	"	..

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 5TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	628	608	618	603	Ready
M.G. Stnd Punjab	583	568	576	..	"
M.G. Wardha	..	665	615	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	..	655	645	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	650	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaon	..	..	..	..	..
Pulgaon	..	645	..	..	"
M G Amraoti	..	640	..	..	"
M.G. Khamgaon	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Fair staple	..	635	595	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	613	583	..	"
M.G. Muthia	..	608	578	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	63	629	620	1-30 April

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,735,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	413,000
East Indian "	165,000
American "	3,291,000
Other "	70,000
Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	400 Mutilated.
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	97,000
" " Forwarded	30,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	14,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	217,000

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Money and Forward Delivery (Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	580	570	520	505 Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	585	570	550	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	610	585	.. Ready
Akola Khaneg	..	635	595	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G)	..	..	..	.. Ready
Oomrawtee descriptions (M.G)	..	640	620	.. Ready
Hamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	615	625	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	650	610	.. Ready
Nagpore	..	660	640	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	.. Ready
Wardha Highest M.G.)	..	660	640	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	621 1/25th Apl; 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	605	565	.. Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 4th February:—

Cotton	4,424 bales.
Wheat	26 374 ords.
Linseed	4,161 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Sagelly seed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	193 "
Castorseed	1,932 "
Jowar	28 885 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Gokernseed	678 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5 151 "
Jowar	475 "
Wheat	Nil
Barley	522 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 29-0-6.
Sovereign 18-3-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-7.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 99-13.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 1922.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 8 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done. There was a sensational rise in Bombay United Mill shares. Both the markets closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2165, Swadeshi 2125, Textile 2300, Simplex 992/8, Pearls 637/8, Manockjee Petit 2015, Madhavjee 2480, Luxmi Cotton 1675, Kohinoor 1172/8, Kasturchand 1345, Indian Bleaching 212/8, Finlays 437/8, Fazulbhoye 887/8, Davids 665, Bradbury 575, Bombay United 1060, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Katni Ordy. 315, Katni Deferred 1655, Tata Ordinary 271/4, Deferreds 1210, Bombay Tramway 382/8, and Tata Hydro 1245.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2122/8, Simplex 995, Manockjee Petit 2100, Madhavjee 2485, Kohinoor 1175, Kasturchand 1350, Finlays 440, Fazulbhoys 895, Davids 670, Crescent 282/8, Colaba 1400, Century 465, Nagpur 2700, Bombay Dyeing 1180, Advance 1040, Katni Ordinary 312/8, Indian Cement 332/8, Tata Ordinary 270, Deferreds 1205, Alcocks 1155, Bombay Burma 1017/8, and Bombay Telephone 197/8.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations sold to buyers
INDIAN BANKS:	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Sept.-Oct.	18%	320
Alliance Bank	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	220
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X.D. 76
Bank of Bombay	500	..	17½	1,600
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	17½	1,672
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	6%	81
Bank of Madras	500	..	12½	1,120
Central Bank Rs. 35	50	..	2½	23
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	6%	46
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	36
	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	882
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	71
Mercantile Bank { £2½ A / £2½ B	25	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£221/6
	25	do.	12%	£2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	$ 125	..	..	£71
National Bank £125	£25	..	10%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,000
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	..	7½		10a
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	..		6a
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar.-Sep.	35	X.D.	1,220
Bombay United	250	..	40		1,063
Bradbury Mill	250	..	..		575
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	X.D. 430	466
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90		2,710
Central India P	500	May.-Nov.	5%	X.D	320
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		600
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	55		1,180
Coorla	..	Mar.-Sept.	60		640
Crescent	100	do.	12		248
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	X.D.	442/8
David	250	do.	16		245
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.	10		215
Emperor Edward	500	..	34		576
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	16	X.D.	887/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40		1,6
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		437/8
Gold Mohur	500	..	25		294
Globe	100	..	Nil.		77/8
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		621
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1,65
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	15		812/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25		620
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50		880
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	35		392/8
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		74
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		260
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		1,34a
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		98a
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		2,70a
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	45	X.D	11,228
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,6 0
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	150		2,40a
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50		1,50.
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar-Sept.	80		2,01a
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		140
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	..	80		2,80
Mysore Spinning	100	Feb.-Aug.	10		300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom	630
New Great Eastern	200	..	12		337/8
New City of Bom.	500	Apl.-Oct.	25		81a
Pearl	250	..	25	X.D	637/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	16		836
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		206
Samoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		46a
Sassoon Silk	100	Oct.-July	15	X. D.	228
Shahpore	1,000	April.	270		6,60a
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.		14/8
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	XD	992/8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	XD	2,16.
Swan	250	Oct.	20	XD	80.
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	80		2,140
Tata Mill { O / P	500	400	..		28.
	500	400	..		42a
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	X.D.	2,120
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O / W	500	..	70	nom.	4a0
Western India { P / F	500	..	70		4a0
	1,000	..	85	X.D.	587/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbarally	750	May.	200		2,75a
Albert Manufacture	1,000	Nov.	40		66a
Brenl's Cawpore	200	Aug.	8		18a
Bellary Press	275	..	15		103
Broach City	225	Oct.	20		182
Worli	275	Nov.	50		790
Godavary Valley	100	..	4		40
Harvey and Sarapat	250	July.	40		221
Hindustan P. & M.	250	..	..		146
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6		106
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10		116
Jumna Ginning & P. Co	1,000	..	7		786
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	60		856
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		186
Mahmudpura Cta.	125	..	7		122
Mahuva	250	Oct.	Nil.		124
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		36
Manmar Mfg	250	Aug.	15		228
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	20		254
New Mofussil Co	400	Nov.	50		776
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		470
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	50	X.D.	704
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil		858
Surat City	200	Oct.	1		176
Volkart P.Co., Ltd	500	Sept.	30		870
Watchan G.Pri	150	..	..		160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug	4½%		97
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6¾%	X.D	114
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do;	6 %	X.D.	533/8
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par	52a
Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July.	4½%		94
Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½%		86
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		84
Hosiarpur Doab	100	do.	4½%		91
Mandra Bhoen Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½%	X.D.	71
Pachora Jamur Rs 75	100	Jan.-July.	4½%		81
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4½%		94
Wadhoo Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½%		87
Sind Light	100	July.-Dec	7½%		128
Tapti Valley	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%		835
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	4½%	X.D.	8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co	100	Jan.-May	100		1,170
All-India U.Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		7
Bamankus	5	..	Rs. 2		
Back Bay Bath	50	..	3	nom	
Badham Pile	70	June	3		86
Baroda Tram Co.	100	..	Nil.		43
Brick and Tile	80	..	..		96
Brl. Burma Pa.	5	Mar.-Oct.	..		8
Bombay Burma	125	Jan.-Aug.	15%		1,015
B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. O	100	Feb.-Aug.	8%		382/8
P	10	..	10%		180
Bombay Ice	400	..	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour	500	Jan.-Aug	120		1,210
Bo. Land & Bldgs	400	..	22		360
Bombay Steam { O	200	Mar.-Sept.	12		210
Navigation { P	200	Feb.-Oct.	25		225
Bundi Cement Co.	10	Nov.-Oct.	2½	X D	23
Central M.Co., Ltd	10	April.	5/10		48
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		365
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	..		120
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	..	Nil.		325
The Eastern { O	21	Nil.	Nil.		10/4
Chemical Co. { D	2s	Nil.	Nil.		38
Indian Cement Co. { O	200	..	Nil.		340
P	100	..	..		115
Katni Cement { O	40	..	64/12	X.D	1,655
P	100	..	7½		187
Ind. Mercantile In Co., Ltd., Rs 20	100	Dec.	8½%		130
Island Ice & Cold Storage { Old 10 / New 10	100	Dec.-July	7½		36
Kamptee Coal Co. { O / P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7½		
	200	March.	7½		218
John Roberts & Co	100	Oct.-July	15		296
Jose's Engg. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	10%		68
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 10		170
Karachi Lands Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		116
Marchs & Co.	100	July	5%		76
Mackenzie & Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10		278
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6½	nom.	204
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7½		85
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		350
Phillips & Co.	40	July	11		67/8
Porta Canning Co.	1,000	Sept	65		650
Shivrajpur Syndete.	10	..	30%	X.D	6?
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug	8	nom	65
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	9		100
	75	Sept	10		
Tata Iron Steel { Co.	20	Sept.	15%	Pm	271/4
	150	Mar.-Sept	8%		270
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	7½	X.D	1,245
Tata Iron Steel Def	100	..	7½		1,195
Tata " P.	1,000	Jan.	7½		1.5
Tata Hydro Deb.	..	..	6%		1,220
Com. P.S.	1,000	April-O	5½%		From
Thacker & Co.	5	May	30%		220
elephone Co	50	..	Rs. 6		10½

AMBAJEE-TARANGA RAILWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to have to bring to your notice that the leaderette on the Ambajee-Taranga Railway in your issue of the 25th ultimo is full of misconceptions and incorrect statements. I give below the complete list of the wrong statements appearing in your paper:—

1. "The Ambaji Tarranga Railway Co., commenced ten years ago the construction etc."—This is incorrect. The work of construction was nominally started in August or September 1912, and in right earnest during April or May 1913. It is true that the Company was formed ten years ago, but it was thought unreasonable to start work until the capital subscribed justified such a step.

2. The total length of the line to Ambaji is about 31.5 miles and not forty as you seem to have been incorrectly informed.

3. Mr. Nagindas was never and is not even now an ex-officio Director.

4. As regards the number and names of the Directors your informant appears to have fallen short of the real information.

5. The capital of the Company so far subscribed is rupees sixteen lakhs and not rupees twelve lakhs as wrongly represented by your informant.

6. People along the line being ready to tender such guarantees. Upto now only one such proposal and that too perhaps a self sought one appears to have been made to the Engineer of this Company. Moreover such guarantees have nothing to do with the question of the working agency, since it is evident that the traffic prospects of a line depend not on the working agents but on local conditions.

7. "That the proposal originated with the Managing Agents etc."—This again is incorrect information. The Directors (excluding Sir Bhalchandra) themselves for reasons of their own made the proposal and passed a resolution to that effect on 2nd September, 1916, and the Agents being subject to the control of the Directors as per Articles of Association of the Company had to submit to the proposal even at a great personal sacrifice. The Agents then thought that this arrangement would jeopardise the interests of the Company to a certain extent, but circumstances had compelled them to alter their opinion now. They fully agree with the Directors in their view that at least for some time to come the working of the line by a well organised agency will be the safest and best arrangement.

8. "The B. B. & C. I. Railway have demanded extravagant terms etc."—I only pity your informant's ignorance of Railway matters, because the terms agreed upon with the B. B. & C. I. Railway are no others than those usually accepted by them in the case of other Light Railways with a break of gauge worked by them for outsiders. In fact the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have been lenient towards this Company in some respects.

9. "Deposit of a certain amount of money to ensure it against any loss or deficit arising from the working"—It is a fact that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have asked for a deposit and have in this particular case departed from their usual practice. This is, however, due to the fact that of all the lines they have undertaken to work upto now the Ambajee is the only company-owned line which is unsupported by Government, either in the shape of the guarantee of interest or a rebate, the lines owned by Native States being therefore backed up by immense state resources being left out of consideration. The B. B. & C. I. Railway had actually given expression to this view of the matter at an interview which the Officers of the Ambaji Railway Co., had with them to discuss the terms of the agreement.

10. "Plain character of the country through which the line passes"—This is untrue as may be ascertained by any one by personal visit to the line.

11. "It is absurd to pretend by Indian Agency"—This argument is unsound for two reasons to which you have inadvertantly made a reference in your leaderette. First of all the extreme shortness of this line in comparison with the length of the Gondal State Railway must result in the working expenses by any agency much more so by a private agency of comparatively inexperienced persons being much higher in comparison with those of a much longer line. And secondly the Gondal State Railway is a State-worked line with tremendous resources of men and money at its back. You will therefore clearly understand that the case of the Ambajee Line does not in the least stand any comparison with that of the Gondal Railway.

12. "The question was to have been considered at a meeting of the Directors yesterday"—First of all the Directors were not going to meet on Sunday the 27th ultimo, as you seem to suggest in your leaderette. And secondly they were not to consider the question of working afresh as that has been settled long ago (vide para 7 above), but they only meant to go through the correspondence in this connection which took place with the B. B. & C. I. Railway and with the Company's Engineer since the date of their last meeting.

The correctness of all the explanations given above, which, I am sure, will satisfy your readers, can at any time be verified by any shareholder of the Company from the annual report of the Directors adopted by the shareholders themselves from time to time from the Articles of Association of the Company and from other office books and records. The shareholders to whom the proposal to hand over the working of the line to the B. B. & C. I. Railway was submitted by the Directors in their annual report for 1915-1916 do not seem to have raised any objection against the proposal and the Directors have therefore taken it as a settled fact, have practically completed the arrangements with the B. B. & C. I. Railway and have even informed the Government of India accordingly.

I do not mean to enter into any controversy as regards the question of working Railways either by the State, by a well organised fully experienced Company, or by a private Company of comparatively inexperienced individuals. Much can be said in favour of and against any of these systems of working. My only point in writing this long letter is to bring to the notice of the shareholders and the general public the falsity of the statements made by your informant through your paper. It is only a pity that such incorrect and unreliable information obtained from irresponsible nobodies should have found place in a responsible paper like the "Bombay Chronicle", and that that paper should have without making proper enquiries given any importance to it.—Yours, etc.,

"TRUTH."

Bombay, Feb. 2.

THE BANK OF BURMAH.

IN LIQUIDATION.

As will be noticed from the advertisement appearing elsewhere, a meeting of the creditors of the bank will be held in the Broker's Hall, Dalal Street on Friday 8th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), whereat the measures to be adopted to finally terminate the long protracted liquidation. At the same meeting the report of the Committee's working would be presented and important statements would be made as regards the securities distributed by way of dividends, and the future of those shares.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 5th.

Cash Certificates	2,518-12
Total up-to-Date	25,70,223

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Punjab Party at Government House at 5 p.m.

Mail for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Professor Hiralal Kaji and Professor A E. Parker, at 3 and 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

FRIDAY, February 8.

Bombay Presidency Students' Federation (Bombay Branch) General Meeting, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, February 11.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Excelsior Theatre: An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sulivan Opera, "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Ellis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre:—Cinema and variety at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road., 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema:

WORKMEN'S SPLENDID HEROISM.

SIMPLEX MILL TRAGEDY.

MOVING STORY UNFOLLED AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of six persons who fell into a drain in the Simplex Mill on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The names of the deceased are (1) Kalidin Falai (2) Sukhadev Narain (3) Janki Behari (4) Jokhu Mangal (5) Dwarka Bacha and (6) Subai Ganpati

(Deputy Inspector Newby led the evidence.

Mr. John Pilling, Manager of the Mill stated in his evidence that he went to the spot on hearing that some men had fallen down a drain; one man had, already been taken out of the drain by them in the mechanic's shop. He had still some life in him. Witness resorted to artificial respiration and removed some black ooze from him, but he died soon after. Witness also saw two others Maruti and Krishna lying sick and they were attended by a doctor. In the meantime the Fire Brigade men had removed the other five bodies from the tank who were dead. The tank was attached to the blow-room and was used for drawing off the water. It was essential for the work and was nine feet square and 12½ feet deep. The water was pumped out once a week on the day before the stop day when the dirt was taken away by a bucket with a rope attached. The six deceased and a jobber did this work. There was a foul smell caused by these operations. The tank was closed. A manhole 1½ft. by 4ft. gave entry to the tank; the tank was built under witness' supervision and there had been no previous accidents.

HEAD JOBBER'S EVIDENCE.

Jehangir Ratanji Dhilu, head jobber of the mill stated that the tank was being cleared under his supervision as usual. Kalidin was pulling the bucket up, assisted by Dwarka. They had been at work for 15 minutes when Kalidin's foot slipped and he fell into the tank, the deceased Sukhdev brought a ladder, placed it into the tank and went down to rescue Kalidin; while he was trying to tie a rope to Kalidin he also fell down. Janki, Joku and Dwarka also rushed down. They were overcome and fell into the tank. Subai who followed them also met with the same fate. Several people came on an alarm being raised. Witness tied a rope round Maruti and dropped him down the tank. He was overcome and witness hauled him up. Krishna then volunteered and went down; he tied a rope round Kalidin who was hauled up. and removed to the Mechanic's shop. Krishna was then overcome and was hauled up. The Fire Brigade arrived and the five men were brought up. They were quite dead.

FIRE BRIGADE HEAD FOREMAN EXAMINED.

Mr. Herbert Lainton Head Foreman of the Fire Brigade said he reached the spot in an emergency van with a smoke helmet. One man had already been taken out when he had arrived. He looked down and saw three bodies lying motionless on the water face downwards. Witness sent a man with a smoke helmet; the men were brought up; they were dead. Artificial respiration was of no avail. A strong order of foul gas came from the tank.

STRONG SMELL OF SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Dr. Powell said he had examined the bodies and found in large quantity of black mud smelling strongly of Sulphureted hydrogen in the stomach and air passages of the deceased. He was of the opinion that the deceased were rendered unconscious by H. 2 S. and fell helpless into the muddy fluid, which had suffocated them.

CORONER'S EULOGY OF DECEASED.

The Coroner in summing up the evidence said it was impossible not to be strongly moved at the recital of such heroic actions on the part of the five deceased who descended at the risk of their lives to the rescue of their fallen fellow workmen. The self-sacrifice displayed by Maruti and Krishna found him at a loss for words of praise and indeed words were not wanted. What remained was that the affair should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities so that the living might be sufficiently rewarded and that the children and the dependants of the others might not be allowed to suffer through the loss of their heroic dead.

MEMORIAL SUGGESTED.

While immediate monetary aid was desirable he could not but think that some suitable memorial should be raised to commemorate this event. To-day in the city of Dublin a handsome public monument marked the site of just such an occurrence as this. But apart from the question of immediate and adequate monetary aid, he was of opinion that a more useful form of reward would be provision for the care and education of the children of the deceased and survivors.

The jury then returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased were caused by suffocation in the tank of the blowroom of the Simplex Mill, the deceased having first been overcome by the fumes of sulphureted hydrogen and fallen into the water, five of them in heroic attempts to rescue a fellow-workman, Kalidin, who had slipped in and fallen into the tank. The jury desired to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to these matters, so that suitable provision might be made for the reward of the living rescuers, and the care of the dependents of the dead.

THE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

ALLEGED HOOLIGANISM OF ACCUSED 2 & 3.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the matter in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb bin Huseinbhaisaheb, Alibhoy Kadibhoy Oostad, Esufally Valiji Hotelwalla and Mahomedally Sahiwala were, at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 and one surety for a like amount each to keep the peace for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Company, with Mr. Bhave, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, for the second and third respondent; and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the fourth respondent.

Mr. Abdul Hussain Allibhoy in answer to the Court said he knew of the hooliganism of Nos. 2 and 3. They took a leading part in the riots in Docter Street during the last seven years between the Sunnis and Shias; they were the leaders. He was not taking part himself in these riots. He had not personally seen them taking part in the riots.

There was some discussion about the admissibility of particular evidence, and as Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. who was the next witness, could not be found, he having gone out on some investigation, the case was fixed for 13th and 14th afternoon.

Mr. Abdul Hussain recalled said in answer to Mr. Balubhai Desai, he had heard that Mahomadally also committed assault. He had not seen it personally. He had never been to the Police Courts. He could not answer particulars o the case in which he was fined Rs. 8. About 25 years ago his son was going to school and Allibhoy Passeria assaulted him and witness went and slapped him. It might be 24 or 25 years ago. Mr. Dastur was sitting at the Esplanade Court. It was false that the documents of his property were with Mr. Sharafally. His property of one house was in Shaik Memon Street. He did not remember the name; it was in the name of Ibrahimji Noorbhoy; it was his personal property. Abdul Ibrahimji had never brought a case against witness, and he had never paid Rs. 15 as compensation and compounded the case.

Witness at this stage offered to state som thing about Allibhoy, but the Court asked him to tell Mr. Strangman about it who would put it before the Court. After consultation with the attorney for the complainant, witness was recalled to give particulars of the incident.

Mr. Strangman said the witness saw No. 2 strike a man in the riots. The question as to whether No. 2 was a bully or not was essential in this case.

The case was then adjourned.

ECONOMIC DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

"PLATITUDINOUS SERMONS" AND NOTHING DONE!

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:

"I suppose I will be denounced for sympathising with the forces of disorder, but it is impossible for an impartial critic to deny that ever since this war began the mill-hands and labouring classes generally have had hourly and increasing provocation to anger and riot. The cost of living has leaped up by from 150 to 200 per cent., and it is not true to say that the sole cause is the economic stress of the war; it is the unblushing exactions of landlords and dealers in the bazaar, who proceed in their nefarious game confident that not only will the Government not check them, but that the Police are always on hand to protect them from the primitive violence of those over whom they tyrannise.

We have from time to time listened to platitudinous sermons from the Governor and lesser lights about the duties of employers to find cheap and wholesome habitations for their employes; to see that they can buy their *dhal bhat* at reasonable rates, etc., etc., but we have waited in vain for any sign of the regeneration which was to follow from these Pecksniffian discourses: on the contrary, we see the lot of the labourer becoming worse every day, because the middle-classes—I mean not the wage-earners —but that well-fed multitude commonly called the commercial community—are permitted to pile up wealth with a ferocious egoism. The Government will not insist on cheap and sanitary dwellings for labourers because land on the Island is so hard to obtain; but it winks its eye at mill extensions because the primacy of this city is bound up in the cotton mill industry. hear of one architect who has no less than six weaving sheds in hand. But after all it is not the millowner who is so much to blame as the Government which has learnt nothing from the social revolution this war has caused in England.

LURID CONTRAST.

The primary cause of last week's revolt was the rapacity of the small dealer, who sells to the labourer the necessaries of everyday existence. It has been widely denounced, and the authorities have been implored to interfere, to regulate the prices of food and cloth, but all to no purpose. The papers tell us, with a great flourish of trumpets, that the Police have the situation well in hand, and there is little likelihood of another riot, as the ringleaders of the last are to be made an example of. Praps, praps not! But, suppose violent intemperance subsides into sullen discontent, will it be good for the commonweal? Will it be good for the cotton mill industry of which we are so justly proud? Will it be good for the tranquillity of the country during this war, the end of which not yet? The noisy political agitation not half so dangerous or embarrassing as the discontent of the masses, of which we have instances in different parts of the country, all due to the same cause. Is it not time that our Elders took counsel to mitigate the sufferings which have provoked the murmurings of the people? There has never been a time in the history of the past fifty years when there was so great a contrast between the wealth and luxury of the few and the poverty and distress of the many. A tithe of the plutocratic contributions to certain *ad captandum* war work would be more than enough to ensure this mitigation, and it would have the other result of making the Government ashamed of its incapacity."

LOOTING AT WORLI.

29 PERSONS CHARGED:

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Carter charged Baldev and 28 others with rioting and committing theft of property worth about Rs. 400, on the 25th January last.

The accused were defended by Messrs. Talcherker, Godinho, C. N. Kanuga, Crage, Kapadia, D. K. Billimoria, Mohanlal Desai, Sukhia, Mundavle and Thakoredas Parakh.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainants Meghji and Virsi had shops at Love Grove Pumping Station. At about midnight on the day in question a mob came, and the shops were stormed and looted; the complainants were assaulted and ornaments, cash and notes were taken away. Most of the accused then disappeared except three men; a telephone message was then sent for police help, and when reinforcements were received, the men who were in the stable of the complainants were arrested, and the looted things together with cash was found on some of them.

MEGHJI'S EVIDENCE.

Meghji in his evidence stated that his shop at Worli was closed at 9 p.m. on the 25th, as he had heard there was looting at Parel. At about 12 p.m. or 12-30 a.m. some *Bhayas* had collected on the road; complainant was looking through the ventilator of his house. Shivamangal and Baldeo—Nos. 13 and 1—told the men to loot the shop, and approaching the shop, asked the others to break it open. The shop was then broken open. The complainant and his brother Punsey Versey ran out by the back door. About 30 persons raided the shop. Some went into the stable and when the police came they disappeared. Some of the men were arrested in the stable. Boxes were forced open and things removed. Some of the trunks were aftewards found in a broken condition outside the shop and the articles were traced to some of the accused.

Several witnesses were called in corroboration of this statement.

TEA SHOPKEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Rama Babaji, a tea shopkeeper at Worli in the same chawl as the complainants stated he remembered the night on which the rioting took lace. The riot was by the *Purdeshis*. He was looking through the lattice of his window and he heard many men coming up running; they stood in front of the complainant's shop and Baldeo and Shivamangal then shouted out to the men to loot the shop. The men first broke open the shop of Virji and then Meghji. The men then took away the articles both by the front and rear doors. He could identify the men because he used to see them every day. The first accused was standing on the road. (Witness then identified the persons who entered the shop.) Baldeo and Shivamangal stood outside on the road. The police caught three of the accused Nos. 10, 17 and 18 while they were running away. The others ran away by both doors when the police came. When the accused were arrested they were searched and some of the articles belonging to the complainants, were found in their possession. Money was tied up in a rag, put in the pocket of a coat and thrown into the gutter near the buffalo shed. A piece of tin sheeting was placed on it. When the accused who stole the thing was asked about it he said it belonged to him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE TRAP FIASCO.

BASSEIN POSTAL PEON ACQUITTED

Ragunath Skaram Jadhav, a postal peon of the Bassein Post Office, who was convicted on a trial held on 18th December, 1917, by Mr. Saldanha, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, of an offence under section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, having appealed to the Court of Sessions of the Sessions Division of Thana, the Sessions Judge, Mr. F. J. Taleyarkhan, set aside the conviction and sentence recorded against the appellant by the Lower Court and directed his release.

CAPTURED HUN JEWELS.

There was spirited bidding among diamond merchants at Debenham, Storr, and Sons, Ltd., Covent Garden, in mail week, when 1,500cts. of unset brilliants from the cargoes of six German steamers were sold on account of the Marshal of the Admiralty.

The average price paid was £8, a carat, about double the German invoiced prices.

In a sale of stock by order of the Public Trustee under the Trading with the Enemy Act, a blue-white brilliant weighing 2.98cts. brought the unusual price of £98 a carat, while a collet necklace of 49 stones brought £1,500.—"The Daily Mail."

BOMBAY AND THE WAR.

OPENING OF ACTIVE SERVICE "HUT."

Bombay, of all centres in India, has unquestionably played a great part in the war, and the truth was emphasised by their Excellencies the Governor and the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Knight at the opening ceremony of the Active Service Hut in Ormiston Road, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Garrison Church in Bombay yesterday evening. The ceremony involved a considerable amount of labour in its arrangements, but those arrangements were not merely complete, but splendid in the extreme—very incongruous with the ordinary interpretation of the term "hut." Bombay owns many another "hut" on the Cooperage, but none to eclipse the splendour of the one opened by H. E. Lady Willingdon yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of soldiers and sailors, and others. Their Excellencies motored to the Hut, accompanied by Lord Lathom, A.D.C., and her Excellency, on alighting, at once opened the door of the "Hut" with a silver key presented to her by Master Sawyer, while Miss Doris Kershett presented her Excellency with a bouquet which did infinite credit to the floral possibilities of this city. With a dedicatory hymn to the "Hut" and a prayer by the Revd. T. H. Sheriff, the proceedings commenced with a statement regarding the "Hut," which explained that this Active Service Hut is not the beginning, but the expansion of work. "It is not an experiment, continued the statement," but the outcome of an experience which though we did not foresee it naturally and irresistibly led us to undertake this larger service. The Hut which your Excellencies have honoured us by the opening to-day, has a history which goes back to the time when 28 years ago Lady Reay laid the foundation stone of the Church rooms opposite which have been used ever since as a gathering place for sailors and soldiers. During the last two and a half years the space available proved very inadequate for our work. We did all we could to make room for the crowds of men attending the services and socials, even to removing the pulpit from the Church. In order to accommodate this considerable body of men of all creeds who were looking to us to provide for their spiritual and social needs we have undertaken these new responsibility, and with the help of many friends this fine Hut has been erected. It stands as a witness to the devotion and gencrosity of the people who for more than a generation have put in the forefront of service the interests and needs of the men of his Majesty's Forces. It is the result also of the Church's appeal to men and their response to it.

"Our aim is to make the Hut a Home Centre, a place of fellowship, where a true social life may be realised. We are fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Sefton as Lady Sperintendent. We have a Management Committee which will direct the work of the Hut. A Ladies' Auxillary Committee will be responsible for providing and serving the meals. An Advisory Committee to which representatives will be selected from all the Station Units and Ships' Companies will be formed. They will serve to keep us in touch with the wishes of the men and at the same time will act as agents in all that concerns the life and work of the Hut. To the service of God and the Empire this Active Service Hut is dedicated to-day; and we hope above all things that it will be a moral and spiritual force in the life of the men who may be stationed in our passing through this city."

The hut was duly opened.

"DOING THEIR DAMNDEST."

H. E. Rear-Admiral Gaunt, in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies said the fighting services in this country were indebted to Lord and Lady Willingdon who had "done their damndest" to help in the War. He had learnt since coming out to this country that the Free Church Mission had done likewise. It was a fine, ripping sort of work they had done, and if everybody had done their damndest to follow the example of Lord and Lady Willingdon, the War would have been finished by now General Knight, in seconding the vote of thanks paid a tribute to the activities of Lord and Lady Willingdon in connection with the war, and also to the Revd. and Mrs. Hart to whom they were indebted for the "Hut" and whose departure from Bombay, after five years at strenuous Missionary work, would be deeply regretted.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Willingdon said:—We have always done our best to make the lives of the soldiers and sailors whom the war has brought to these shores, as pleasant and comfortable as possible. A word to the soldiers and sailors here this evening. I assure you that we, who do not undergo the hardships that you do, want to make your lives bright and happy while you are in our midst. We hope that when you go Home you will sometimes have pleasant recollections of what Bombay people did for you and you can be sure that Bombay people will remember to their dying day with constant satisfaction that so far as this country is concerned Bombay has been the main base of operations in connection with the war which has given us opportunities such as no other city in India has had of doing our bit for those who are keeping our homes safe and sound. In conclusion. I must congratulate Mr. Hart for having built this admirable Hut.

The Cumballa Hill War Hospital Male Voice Chair sang a glee after the speeches and with the singing of "God Save the King," an adjournment was made for refreshment.

It is announced by the Government of Burma that with effect from 1st January 1918 the price paid by the Ministry of Munitions in England for wolfram has been raised from 55 to 60 shilling per unit and allowances of 3s. 4d. and 4s. 3d. respectively will be given as campensation for all in exchange value of sovereign and for increased freight making a total price of 67s. 7d. per unit. The price for wolfram is guaranteed until six months after the end of the war. Exchange compensation and freight allowances are subject to adjustment hereafter from time to timo.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A WELL ATTENDED DAY.

The Exhibition of Educational Work which was opened on Monday last remained on view yesterday and was witnessed by hundreds of visitors from morning till evening. Visitors mustered in greater force after 5 p.m., The exhibits were all beautifully laid out and were keenly examined by spectators and the management have decided to extend the date of the exhibition to Friday, the 8th instant in response to general public request. The brunt of the work fell on Professor Burnett-Hurst who was present throughout.

To-day two hours (from 10 a.m., to 12 noon) are specially set apart for Zenana ladies, the admittance being free. From 12 to 7 p.m. admittance-fee of annas four will as yesterday be charged to all except from 2 p.m., to 4 p.m., when the school children of all the Bombay Schools will be admitted free.

Yesterday's activities were marked by two special items. Principal Nelson Fraser, of the Secondary Training College, delivered a lecture on "Toys and Playthings" explaining to the audience the purpose and use of the various toys and playthings, which were exhibited on the table. The lecture was listened to with great interest by the audience.

At six in the evening, Dr. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, gave a very interesting address on "Women's Welfare." There was quite a number of ladies present. The lecture was primarily, though not exclusively, meant for the benefit of women.

The following awards have been made by the judges to the Anglo-vernacular schools (first list of which appeared in our yesterday's issue) and to the Vernacular schools.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Demonstrations:—Silver Medal.—Mr. G. R. Kelkar. Certificate of Merit.—J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage. Certificate of Merit for laundry work.—Parsi Girls' School Association.

Special Awards:—Silver Medal Depressed Classes Mission School, Parel. Certificate of Merit. Ahmedabad Training College.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten Work:—Certificate of Merit Amarchand Wadi Municipal School.

Educational Handwork:—Silver Medal Lamington Road School. Certificate of Merit. Poona Municipal School. Highly commended:—Amarchand Wadi Municipal School.

Nature Study Certificate of Merit. Poona Municipal School.

Technical Work Silver Medal:—Poor Boys Seminary Silver Medal:—Girgaum Municipal Girl's School Certificates of Merit:—Dongri and Khetwadi Municipal Schools. Certificates of Merit, Doongri and Ketwadi Municipal School Certificates of Merit Lamington Road Municipal Schools. Certificates of Merit Kamatipura Girls' School.

Domestic Science. No Award.

Teacher's Exhibit. Large Silver Medal. (Presented by Miss Corkery, Inspectress of Schools). Shantabai Nadkarni, Lamington Road Girls' School. Certificate of Merit. Mr. Numbalkar Highly Commended. Mr. Govande.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AGENDA OF NEXT MEETING

An Ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), when consideration of the following business will be made along with other subjects notified:—

(1) Notice of motion from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, (dated the 31st January 1918): That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following letter of a Mr. A. V. Thakkar in the current (January) number of the "Social Service Quarterly" and to the article under the headline "A Bombay Municipal Scandal" in the issue of The "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day's date (31st January 1918) and he be requested to report what steps he has taken to have the statements of Mr. Thakkar and of the "Bombay Chronicle." investigated as to the correctness or otherwise thereof and what steps he intends to take to stop the mal-practices if found really existing in the Health and other Departments.

(3) Notice of motion from Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master (dated 24th Jan. 1918): That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the articles in the "Times of India" and the "Jame-Jamshed" of the 24th January, 1918, regarding bribes, which it is alleged, Municipal sweepers have to give to their superiors for securing service and he be requested to report whether there is any truth in the allegation and if there, is what measures he proposes to take to remedy the evil.

(3) Notice of motion from the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, Kt., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.,(dated the 28th Jan 1918.) (a):—That the Corporation have heard with deep regret the news of the death of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. (Bombay retired Civil Servant), who in his official carrier actively endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the Indian Agriculturists and gave his whole-hearted support to Lord Ripon's memorable scheme of Local Self-government and who during the last thirty years of his retirement in England strenuously worked for the political and social advancement of the Indian people with exceptional devotion and disinterestedness.

(b) That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

(c) That the Corporation do adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased.'"

(4) Letter, dated the 10th January, 1918 from Miss Lily Baptista—

"I beg to write on behalf of my uncle Joseph Baptista requesting you to be so good as to request the Corporation to grant him a further extension of leave for three months as owing to unforeseen circumstances he is not able to leave Europe as intended."

EUROPEANS AS TAXI-CAB DACOITS.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM CALCUTTA.

C. I. D. CLERK ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The "Englishman" publishes an account of a remarkable taxi-cab dacoity, which has been related to the police by a European gentleman connected with a local jute mill.

According to his story, it appears that while he was proceeding in a taxi through the Maidan on his way to Budge Budge, at about nine on Sunday night two Europeans boarded the car. Both were armed with revolvers and one of them, after covering the complainant with his revolver, proceeded to ransack his pocket and took Rs. 160.

The other pointed his revolver at the taxi-driver, directing him not to stop the car. The driver managed to drive the car towards Chowringhee, where he raised an alarm.

A constable arrived, and it is said arrested the two mysterious Europeans. One is said to be a clerk in the C. I. D. Police. They denied the charge and said they were out on a shooting excursion. Further enquiry is proceeding.

FOOTBALL AT NAIROBI.

DR. RIBEIRO'S CUP FINAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Railway Goan Institute (A) (1) beat Goan Institute (0.)

NAIROBI, Jan. 17.

Keenest interest centred in the final match for the above cup played between the Goan Institute and the Railway Goan Institute "A" teams on the 15th January especially as the two matches played by these teams previously had resulted in draws and the Railway ground was the scene of a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators representing different Communities. After a close struggle the Railway Goan Institute "A" team won by a goal to nil.

It will be remembered that the Railway were the holders of the Cup for 1916 having won it that year and it only required another win for them to make the trophy their own property. But this year their team was not as strong as it was last year owing to the fact that two of their forewards played against them and they were also deprived of their best pair of backs F. J. Barros and J. G. Rodrigues, the former spraining his leg in the previous match and the latter having left for Goa on leave.

The Railway team winning the toss elected to defend the goal nearest the Institute building. Marshall started operations for the visitors, who immediately made a dash but were returned to their own sphere by the opposing halves. The Railway however forced the pace and by clever combination supported by judicious defence gave the Goan Institute defence an anxious time for nearly five minutes but the visitors succeeded in relieving the pressure at the expense of a corner which proved fruitless The Railway, however, were persistent in their attack and returned the ball to the vicinity of their opponents goal. G. Pereira in trying to intercept a pass from the wing to the centre handled the ball within the penalty area, thus creating an opening for the Railway to score A. B. Gracias who was entrusted with the kick, drove the ball into the net with a well directed shot; thus securing for his team a lead which was received by enthusiastic cheering from the Railway supporters.

EXCITING FINISH.

Following this reverse the Goan Institute forwards tried their utmost to break through but found their masters in D'Gama and J. E. Gracias, the former particularly keeping the opposing forwards well beyond the danger zone. The attack somewhat raised the hopes of their supporters but these were soon dispelled the Railway defence clearing splendidly. At this time J. [illegible] Gracias had to leave the field. Soon after this half-time arrived the score being.

Railway Goan Institute—1,
Goan Institute—nil.

On resuming the Railway came away as promisingly as at the start of the game and the opening 15 minutes was mainly in their favour. They pressed hard to increase their lead but failed to get within reasonable shooting range.

The visitors then reversed the order of things and effected a series of raids on the Railway defence but found it always on the alert. The Goan Institute were bent on the equalizer and after some hard play round their opponents' goal were awarded a corner but the ball was kicked behind by L. Fernandes. Inspite of strenuous efforts the Goan Institute team failed to get on equal terms and the game ended in a win for the Railway team by the narrow margin of a goal.

The successful team was accorded a warm ovation by a large crowd of their supporters.

Shortly after the match the Donor, Dr. R. A. Ribeiro in a few and well chosen words congratulated the winners for their brilliant victory and presented them finally with the Cup—the trophy having been won by them outright.

Following this, the members of the Uganda Railway Goan Institute were "at home" to the winners of the match.

The teams were:—

Goan Institute. Joe D'Souza, G. Pereira, and F. Correa; B. Rodrigues. R. Correa and I. Siqueira; T. Pinto, J. F. Fernandes, Marshall D'Souza, A. Rebello and L. Fernandes.

Railway Goan Institute [illegible] C. F. D'Gama and [illegible] nandes, C. C. [illegible] L. Fernandes [illegible] cias, J. X [illegible]

Refere[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 6, 1918.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

There has been a tendency, from the beginning of the war, a tendency which still persists in most quarters, to belittle the importance of Austria in the world struggle, and there is, from certain points of view, considerable reason in support of that view. Militarily, in spite of her striking recoveries from hard blows, she has certainly played a secondary part, and without the help of Germany, would have gone under; politically, her influence, as far as the outside world is aware, has been subservient to her greater Ally, and there appears to have been a willingness to submit to be overruled by the Prussian politicians. However true this may have been in the past, it is impossible not to recognise that during the past few months a considerable change has taken place. No better evidence of this need be sought than that presented by the outcry of the German newspapers against the recent speech of Count Czernin, and the apparent anxiety of the German authorities regarding the growing power of the Socialists in that country. A significant article in one of the leading Austrian newspapers declared that the rulers of Germany had aroused the fierce hatred of Germany throughout the world, and that "no nation can force another nation from outside to continue a war full of sacrifices when it wishes for, and can have peace. Berlin must reckon with the desire for peace so powerfully manifested in Austria." This appears to be typical of the attitude now being taken up by a considerable portion of the Austrian people, and we may yet see that Austria will prove a far more powerful factor in bringing about peace, than up to the present has been generally supposed. In many directions there are evidences that Austria is not prepared to submit in all things to Prussia, and one of the subjects which has received comparatively little notice in the press, is the difference existing between the two Allies respecting the disposal of Poland, and this difference is of such a nature that it might easily become of vital importance to the union. Failing some kind of agreement it is difficult to see how there can be any kind of harmony in the attempted peace negotiations the Central Powers are carrying on with revolutionary Russia. Some attempt to show the present position of affairs may serve therefore to assist in understanding the forces which are at work in the Central Powers.

On several occasions the two Governments have tried to agree to some kind of scheme for dealing with Poland, and only after the lapse of a considerable time was it possible to find a solution which met with any kind of acceptance by the two rulers, and the compromise made for the control of Poland, after it was conquered by the invading armies, was made on the understanding that it was not permanent. Another attempt was made toward the end of last year, when the German Emperor called a Crown Council and discussed a scheme, the main points of which are generally understood to comprise the following. (1) That the Emperor Charles should be proclaimed King of Poland, (2) that Austria should cede Galicia to the new Poland, which would then form a new state within the Hapsburg Monarchy, (3) that Lithuania and Courland should be linked up in a similar manner to Germany. When the facts were known they roused the greatest alarm both in Germany and Austria, for the proposed settlement raised such problems as were likely to create a situation full of danger. The effect of such an arrangement in Austria would be a renewal of the attempts of the Slav nationalities and other to gain autonomy, while in Germany the subject of foreign control would become an acute one. The Ukrainians in Austria protested against the proposal as an insult to the constitutional rights of nationalities, the Slavs refused to hear of a solution of the Polish question which left out of account Bohemian and other questions; the Czechs denounced the scheme as calculated to destroy prospects of peace. The German Socialists in the Austrian Parliament strongly opposed the solution on the ground that "For Germany and the German's whole position in Europe this plan is dangerous. If Germany cuts off Russia's access to the ice-free sea, the enmity between Germany and Russia will be perpetuated. At the same time the friendship between Germany and Austria Hungary is endangered, for our foreign policy will be partly decided by Polish interests, which are irreconcilable with Prussian interests. It also means that the Central Powers turn against democracy, impose a monarchical constitution upon Poles, Letts, Lithuanians, and subject the Ukrainians to a foreign yoke." It will thus be seen how fruitful of trouble this subject may easily prove to be to the Central Powers. No scheme which leaves out of account the various nationalities in Austria-Hungary can meet with anything but the strongest opposition from the Austrian Parliament. On the other hand, the German Emperor is determined to force a scheme which severs the nation of Poland from Russia, makes it a buffer between the two countries, and imposes on it a form of government which the people have expressed no wish for.

An account of the discussion that took place in the Austrian Parliament when this subject was debated shows very clearly that any attempt by the Prussian leaders to force this solution will meet with the sternest opposition and threaten the existing relations between the two countries. In Austria there is a growing democratic feeling, and a real sympathy among certain classes for the ideals of the Russian revolution. By such an action "the whole policy of the Central Powers turns against democratic Russia, the Russian revolution is endangered, and the danger of a counter-revolution conjured up, such as would bring into power a nationalist Bonapartism, eager for military glory." The Ukrainians have been very prominent in connection with the Russian situation, and there appears to be a very strong national feeling, not only in that part which formed a section of Russia, but also among the Ukrainians living in Austrian Poland. They, too, are determined to obtain their liberty, but they recognise that the formation of a Polish kingdom under the Austrian Emperor, to which they will be ceded, will be the death blow to all their hopes. Their speakers left no doubt in the minds of the hearers that such a solution would meet with strong opposition. "The Ukrainian people desires an understanding with the Polish people, but will never go under the yoke of the Polish gentry." In addition to the Ukrainians, Slavs and Czechs, the Poles in Austria also protest against the arrangement. Their spokesman condemned the partitions of Poland as fatal international crimes and said, "We have the right to demand that the restoration of Poland, of which the reunion of Galicia with Poland forms the most vital point, shall not be bound up with provisos and conditions by the representatives of other peoples." We have not yet heard all that has taken place in connection with the Brestlitovsk negotiations, but it is evident that the Prussian leaders are finding that their task is being made more difficult by the problem of Poland. They are practically tied to a solution which, however much desired by Prussia, is opposed strongly by the Russian leaders, and one which, if pressed is sure to meet with the sternest opposition from the people of Austria. We shall do well to watch the influence of Austrian public opinion on the political aspects of the question, apart from the economic and other forces which appear to be stronger every day.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.

The care and thoroughness with which the question of the transference of the powers and functions of the Bombay City Improvement Trust to the Corporation is being discussed by the latter affords evidence of the keen feelings aroused on the subject. We have on more than one occasion shown that the Improvement Trust having proved to be a disastrous failure, the task of improving the City should be forthwith restored to rightful and competent hands. What is the fundamental issue involved—apart from all other considerations of comparatively secondary importance? First and last it is the right of the citizens of Bombay to manage their affairs through their accredited representative body. That right should only be delegated to any outside body by their consent. Even if the Trust had carried out its functions properly, the Corporation would have been within its right in demanding the transference of its functions and powers to itself. As it is, the demand is strengthened not merely by the failure of the Trust involving incalculable harm to the City but also by the certain apprehension of yet greater harm to the City in the immediate future, if this incompetent body is allowed to continue in its disastrous policy. We have no desire to traverse the ground we have so often covered, by recapitulating the main considerations which demonstrate the failure of the Trust and the danger which its continuance must inevitably prove for the City. The unanimity of the verdict on this point is brought home by the insistence with which the speakers—with but one or two exceptions—in the Corporation have emphasised the most relevant and fundamental consideration that the primary object for which the Trust was brought into existence has not been achieved. In fact, like the slums, to improve which it was primarily created, it has itself become a cankerous growth and, therefore, a danger to the City's progress,—and must be rooted out. It cannot be mended and must be ended.

And if any argument were needed to clinch the issue, it is provided—by the dexterous sophistries of Mr. Orr in the course of his speech at the Corporation on Monday. He was gracious enough to confess that the draft representation in his opinion "was about as strong a statement of the case for transfer of the Trust's work to the Municipality as could possibly be made out!" He was an embodiment of full sympathy with "the evidently earnest desire of the members of the Corporation to manage the city's affairs for themselves without the assistance of the Trust," and he even condescended to express his readiness "to advise Government to hand over the Trust's work to the Municipality so soon as they were satisfied that it could be done as well by the Municipality as by the Trust." But for his part he had his misgiving as to the capacity of the Corporation. And what was the sum total of his misgivings? It was merely to evade the issue by drawing, as we anticipated, the red herring of building by-laws across the trail and to repeat his preference for indirect improvement of slums. On these points, he was effectually answered, in anticipation, by the framers of the draft representation which he has himself signed.. As regards the first the representation makes it clear that "there is now a general agreement in regard to matters of principle, and all that remains is to find a satisfactory formula for rules which, without imposing undue hardships on the owners of house property in the congested areas, will effectively prevent properties now insanitary or sites already overcrowded from becoming more so, and thus provide safeguards for improvements." On the second point the representation is no less emphatic and explicit. As it says, "the improvement of the slums in Bombay and the provision of living accommodation for the large numbers of people in the City who are either homeless or cannot find rooms satisfying even a modest standard of sanitation is very much more important and urgent than the discovery of the most economical methods of effecting improvements." Granting that these two points have not been effectually disposed of by the the framers of the representation, they do not, we submit, in any way affect the advisability and the expediency of the transfer. For on both these points, the final word must remain with the citizens of Bombay if local self-government is to be a reality, and that is not possible under the present arrangement. Government must accede to the demand for transfer, unless they are determined to dictate to the citizens of Bombay their own view of what is good for them.

Notes of the Day.

Workman's Heroism.

We doubt if it would be possible to match, certainly not to excel, the story of heroism, which was unfolded in the Coroner's Court yesterday, of the five men who lost their lives in attempting to rescue a man who had fallen into a drain in the Simplex Mill on Saturday last. Some two years ago or so there was a heroic case of a similar character at the Lovegrove Drainage outfall and, possibly, some of our readers remember the case of a young educated Bengali in Calcutta who descended a manhole to rescue a man who had become unconscious, and lost his own life. But the remarkable feature of the moving tragedy which was enquired into in the Coroner's Court yesterday is that seven men went into the drain one after another, each who followed the first, knowing that the place had proved a death-trap for his predecessors. As Dr. Nunan said, it is impossible not to be strongly moved at the recital of such heroic actions. We cordially endorse the appeal made in another column for a subscription for a memorial to these brave men.

A Cable Mystery.

Last week the "Madras Mail" published a cablegram from its London correspondent stating that "at the recent Labour Conference at Nottingham the Home Rule for India resolution was withdrawn at the instance of the Indo-British Association, which took steps to place the Labour Party in possession of facts with regard to the agitation in India." To-day we publish a cable from Mr. Joseph Baptista who states that a strong resolution "endorsing the policy of Home Rule for India" was carried unanimously, the representatives of India at the Conference receiving a magnificent ovation. The "Madras Mail" telegram is dated January 20th; Mr. Baptista's is dated January 26th, though it was not delivered here till yesterday. We shall await with interest the solution of the mystery of the "Mail's" message. In the meanwhile, in view of Mr. Baptista's cable, it is amusing to note the comment of "The Pioneer" on the version given by the Madras cable. "It is, of course, perfectly obvious," it remarks with unction "that no working man who was in a position to know the facts could possibly support the Home Rule agitation in this country!"

Sir Edward Carson on the Warpath.

Addressing the Unionist Council at Belfast, Sir Edward Carson, attempted to define his attitude towards the Irish Convention, as to which there had been considerable speculation. The summary of his speech which Reuter has supplied leaves little room for doubt that Sir Edward is on the warpath again. The only solution that would satisfy the Ulstermen, he said was one which would enable them to feel that they wer estill citizens of the Empire. Now it is well-known that the settlement of the Irish problem, which the majority of the Convention favour, is based on the Dominion model. It is therefore both preposterous and misleading to suggest that the Ulstermen in an Irish Dominion would become less the citizens of the Empire than are, for example, the Boers in South Africa. Sir Edward Carson added that he did not wish to burst the Convention any more than to burst his covenant. This may be a good epigram, but it is very stupid politics. His irresponsible and mischievous assertion of exaggerated claims on behalf of Ulster in Ireland shows that his real game is to fan the fire of Ulster's recalcitrancy. Fortunately for the Empire, there is reason to believe that sane opinion in Parliament as well as throughout the Empire is strong enough to disprove yet the despairing words of the late Thomas Kettle that "England has gone to fight for liberty in Europe and for Junkerdom in Ireland."

Mr. V. J. Patel.

The election of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel as President of the forthcoming Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Bijapur is a fitting recognition of the able services he has rendered to the Presidency. Mr. Patel's persevering, vigorous and fruitful advocacy of the cause of local self-government would have alone entitled him to this honour at the hands of the people of this Presidency. That, however, does not exhaust his claims. He has been the most effective and successful member of the Provincial Legislative Council, and the hall-mark of his work has been thoroughness.

"I. W. E. A."

The Indian Women's Education Association, although comparatively recently founded, has justified its existence. It is interesting to note that it was one of the institutions to which the late Sir William Wedderburn, with characteristic devotion and sense of duty, gave a considerable portion of his time and energy during the last two or three years of his life. Others associated with him in establishing the Association, and putting it on secure foundations, were Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. E. A. R. Haigh, Mrs. Blair, Miss Bonnerjee, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Lady Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Krishna Gupta and Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree. A notable piece of work done by the Association has been just reported from England.

An Excellent Programme.

It has prepared—through correspondence with friends of Women's education in this country—a tentative list of institutions in various parts of the country which have for their object the promotion of the education of Indian girls and women. It is true that most of these institutions were established to meet special and local requirements, but they all serve one great cause, the success of which requires co-ordination of all isolated efforts. The time has come for such a combination of local efforts as the memorandum of Indian Women's Education Association suggests. That would not merely stimulate public interest in many places where it has not been roused and deepen it where it exists, but it should also considerably influence the policy of the Government by the sheer force of its organisation. Obviously, as the Association urges, progressive action must be subject to an essential condition, namely, that the project must be initiated and developed in India, for India, by India. We trust a beginning in this direction, on a suitable scale will soon be made.

MILL HEROES.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEMORIAL.

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read a report of the proceedings in the Coroner's Court, regarding the tragedy that occurred in the Simplex Mill on Saturday last.

I am proud to think that I belong to a race which can produce men like these. The Coroner's words of praise for them do not exaggerate the feeling of admiration with which one regards these dead heroes.

I do not know what the proprietors of the Mill will do for the dependents of these men, but I suggest that a public memorial be raised to commemorate this magnificent act of self-sacrifice.

I am enclosing Rs. 15 as my contribution and I hope for the honour and good name of this city, my appeal will, with your powerful support, make a generous response —Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Bombay, 5th February.

[The wives and dependents of these men should be provided for by the Mill authorities. But beyond that we agree with our correspondent that this is a case in which the public at large should join in the commemoration of a really remarkable act of heroism. We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions through the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle."—Editor, "B. C."]

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended a Red Cross Committee meeting at the Secretariat on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency lunched at the Yacht Club and visited his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on Tuesday afternoon. Lady Willingdon took tea with Mrs. Gaunt at Admiral's House.

Their Excellencies opened the Active Service Hut in Ormiston Road in the afternoon and dined with his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt has arrived at Government House.

Sir James Meston will reach Cawnpore from Lucknow in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th instant. His Honour will lay the foundation stone of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Cawnpore, at 3-15 p.m. and the same afternoon will attend the farewell garden party which the Zemindars Association of Agra Province are holding in the grounds of Circuit House, Cawnpore. His Honour, it is expected, will leave for Lucknow the same night.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

SOME DETAILS OF ITS SCOPE OF WORK.

PERMANENT STAFF AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris has gathered from an exceptionally well-informed source some details throwing light on the various aspects of the Supreme War Council. Although the latter met to discuss the question of closer military co-ordination the result of the deliberations showed that such a body might and ought to discuss all matters relating to the war, for example, munitions, naval policy, shipping and food.

It must not be forgotten that the Council is primarily a political and not a military body. The only actual members of the Council are the Premiers of France, Italy and England and a member of the United States Government. The Council has at Versailles a permanent staff which maintains the continuity of liaison and work and is thus able to maintain direct personal contact between the heads of Governments. This is really the basis of the idea behind the conception of the Supreme War Council. Each power has at Versailles a body of permanent military representatives each with a staff of subordinate officers. These military representatives arrange and collate information supplied by the various general staffs and other military departments and suggest broad lines on which this information may be utilised by the War Council

Besides military representatives each country has political and naval representatives at Versailles. Briefly, the object of the War Council is to create unity of policy taking into account economic and political besides purely military and naval factors for one end, namely gaining victory.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 5.

The War Secretary in his weekly review announces that the Americans occupy a part of the actual battle-front. The nation is warned not to permit the industrial disturbances in Germany to slacken the war preparations. It is believed that the Allies have preponderance of men and guns on the West Front in spite of the reports of Germany's superiority which have been spread by the enemy.

The Inter-Allied Council at Versailles has attained a complete close co-operation between the Allies and America and a harmonious understanding between the supreme commands of all the forces engaged which promises to show positive results.

The operations in which Americans have yet participated have been of a minor character. Hostile concentrations are continuing on the Western Front, while positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the Eastern theatre and is stripping the other fronts for the coming struggle in the West. Nevertheless the Allies, it is believed, still hold very appreciable numerical superiority in both men and guns.

12 NORWEGIAN VESSELS LOST IN JANUARY.

8 SAILORS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 5.

Reuter learns that twelve Norwegian vessels were lost during January through war and eight Norwegian sailors were killed.

AMERICA'S DEVELOPMENT FOR WAR.

GREATEST ANXIETY CAUSED IN BERLIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The German threat against American transportation is not new. Attempts have already been made and defeated. The Americans though successful so far except losses as the ordinary risks of war. German ships interned at the beginning of the war will be used so that the enemy will have to face the prospect of sinking his own tonnage. Germany is aiming at a campaign of bluster against America to keep her from reinforcing her Allies quickly by a threat of imaginary difficulties.

American progress thus far has been good considering that the whole nation was turned from peace to war by an order in one month. The natural dislocation is sorting itself out and every week sees the power to wage war increased as industries and branches report their evolution complete. The troops will be carefully trained and not put prematurely into the line. The future development of America for war is known to be causing the greatest anxiety in Berlin.

Neutral advices state that Germany is willing to forego submarinism for a limitation of America's war effort to money, munitions, medical services and supplies. No such offer has yet been made and would be promptly refused if tendered.

An American General says that the back of German resistance will be broken this autumn, and peace will come early in 1919.

UKRAINIAN RADA.

RECOGNISED BY CENTRAL POWERS.

TROTZKY FEROCIOUSLY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 5.

After hearing the statement by a Ukrainian Rada representative at Brestlitovsk, in which he ferociously attacked Trotzky, the Central Powers' delegation decided to recognise the representatives of the Rada as entitled to speak for Ukraine.

BOLSHEVIK MACHINATIONS IN RADA.

TO WRECK THE UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

Light is thrown on the hitherto obscure situation in the Ukraine by the speech of a representative of the Rada at Brestlitovsk. He stated that ninety per cent. of the Rada's candidates were elected to the Constituent Assembly compared with less than ten per cent. of the Bolshevik candidates in the Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Congress of the Soviets at Kieff on December 3rd overwhelmingly declared for the Rada whereupon a small group of Bolsheviks went to Kharkoff and declared itself a new Government of the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic. The latter's delegates hardly represented the town of Kharkoff, much less the Ukrainian Republic.

ROUMANIANS FIGHT BOLSHEVIKS.

MOLDAVIAN FRONT DISINTEGRATING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

Roumanian official telegrams state that a great part of the Roumanian Army is now fighting and disarming the Russian troops. The disintegration of the Russian front in Moldavia is increasing daily, and whole units are proceeding to Russia and attacking Roumanian towns and villages *en route*. The Roumanians after twenty-four hours' fighting disarmed the Russian division and captured the fifty guns with which the Russians were bombarding Galatz.

Roumanians also surrounded, disarmed and sent to Russia, a Russian Army Corps which had attacked Falticeui in Roumania.

Owing to the Red Guards stopping supplies from Bessarabia for Moldavia, Roumania at the request of the Bessarabian Government occupied food centres in Bessarabia and also the Kishineff-Jassy railway. Roumanians are now fighting Bolsheviks throughout Bessarabia.

TRIAL OF BOLO PASHA.

DEFENCE CLAIM TO CALL FOREIGN WITNESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 5.

The trial of Bolo Pasha and others has begun before a courtmartial.

Counsel for defence pointed out that a state of war did not exist between France and Turkey and requested adjournment in order to call witnesses from Constantinople, as also Mr. Hearst, newspaper proprietor, from the United States.

The Court refused the request on the ground that it had no power to compel attendance.

DEATH OF DOWAGER COUNTESS OF MAYO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 5.

The death is announced of the Dowager Countess of Mayo.

OXFORD AND WAR SERVICE.

The Rev. F. J. Lys, Senior Proctor, writing from Worcester College, with reference to the privileges and exemptions granted by Oxford University in consideration of war service, both to present and to future undergraduates, says:—

The general effect of the war decrees is to shorten permissively the three years of residence necessary for a degree in arts by from one to four terms (out of nine) according to length of service; to exempt from Responsions, or from the First Public Examination, or from a Final School; to enable candidates for honours to enter for their Final School without passing any previous examinations; to extend the time within which honours schools must be taken; to make it possible for medical students to reduce the course for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine by about two years without omitting any part of their medical training; and to enable degrees to be taken in absence without the extra fee.

BRITISH LABOURITES AND INDIAN HOME RULE.

STRONG SUPPORT AT NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCE.

UNCOMPROMISING RESOLUTION.

GREAT OVATION TO INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(Special Cable from Mr. Joseph Baptista.)

LONDON, Feb. 26th*.

The representatives of India received a magnificent ovation at the great Labour Conference at Nottingham. The Conference unanimously resolved, despite the Indo-British Association's calumniating circular, as follows:—

"That this Labour Party Conference endorse the policy of Home Rule for India, believing that the time has arrived when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of controlling their own affairs, equally, along with South Africa, Australia and other British Dominions, and hereby pledges itself to assist in every way possible to bring about this much-desired reform.

"Further we desire that all Labour Members in the British House of Commons shall do all in their power to bring pressure upon the present Government without undue delay, in order that these people shall be given their just rights, which have been due to them throughout all time, the right to self-government."

*This cablegram, though dispatched from England on January 26th was not delivered here until February 5th—a period of no less than ten days!

ANNIVERSARY OF SUBMARINE RUTHLESSNESS.

KAISER AWARDS HIGHEST HONOUR TO ADMIRAL VON SCHEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 5.

On the occasion of the anniversary of submarine ruthlessness the Kaiser has created a special decoration for the submarine crews. He has awarded the highest class of the Order Pour Le Merite to Admiral von Scheer.

AIR-RAID ON ITALIAN TOWNS.

A CIVIL HOSPITAL HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 5.

An Italian communiqué says enemy aviators bombed Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre, hitting a civil hospital in Treviso. There were altogether eighteen casualties.

KING AND SULTAN OF EGYPT.

MUTUAL PRESENTATION OF HONOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 5.

A telegram from Cairo says the Duke of Connaught accompanied by General Allenby and General Sir Reginald Wingate ceremoniously on behalf of the King presented the Sultan with the Knight Grand Cross of Bath at the Palace.

The Sultan replying expressed his appreciation and warmly thanked the Duke of Connaught. Subsequently, accompanied by the Premier, the Sultan proceeded to the Residency and decorated the Duke of Connaught with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Mohamed Ali.

GERMAN LIE ABOUT BRITISH WARSHIP.

REPORT OF SINKING FALSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship accompanied by a torpedoboat and chasers was mined and sunk in the Firth of Forth and says there has been no incident on which the statement could be based.

E 14 LOST.

DURING DESTRUCTION OF GOEBEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Admiralty says:—Submarine E14 proceeded to the Dardanelles on January 27th in order to complete the destruction of the Goeben. A wireless Turkish official communiqué reports that E14 was sunk at Kumkale and seven men saved.

It adds:—We shot off the periscope of E82 which may certainly be regarded as destroyed.

The British Admiralty states that all except E14 have returned to their bases.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

EARLY ESTABLISHMENT ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 5.

The Ministry of Food announces the early establishment throughout the country of the system of communal kitchens. Local authorities will own and manage them, the Government providing twentp-five per cent of the initial outlay and guaranteein 25 per cent. of the initial working expenses. The kitchens are intended for the use of all classes and the dining room o the House of Commons might be placed on communal basis.

M. P. FINED £400 FOR FOOD HOARDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 5.

Mr. William MacCaw, M. P. has been fined £400 for food hoarding.

WAR FINANCE BILL IN U. S.

TO HELP PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

A War Finance Bill giving the Government control of the financing of private undertakings in war time has been introduced into the Congress.

SMALL MUTINY IN GREECE.

PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

It is officially announced that a large proportion of the Lamia infantry regiments and a number of artillerymen armed themselves and mutinied, but the movement was quickly repressed. It is stated that the Government intends to deal most severely with attempts to impede the progress of mobilisation.

LORDS AND ELECTORAL REFORM.

INSERTION OF COUNTER PROPOSALS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

In the House of Lords during the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill Lord Selborne moved that the House should not insist on their scheme of proportional representation, but insert counter-proposals applying the principle to all boroughs returning three or more members.

The Peers agreed by 86 votes to 35. Lord Galway moved that the Lords should insist on their amendment, eliminating the alternative vote.

The motion was carried by 66 votes to 29.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

FIVE HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havrincourt but were driven off with heavy loss. Another party rushed a post southward of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing. There was hostile artillery fire eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped four and a half tons of bombs on various targets including the railway signals at Melle, Ingelmunster and Lichtervelde. Five hostile machines were brought down and five driven down. One of ours is missing.

BRITISH RAID EAST OF HARGICOURT.

HOSTILE CANNONADING IN TWO POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 5.

A British communiqué says we raided the enemy trenches East of Hargicourt.

There was hostile cannonading at Lens and northeast of Gavrelle.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR-RAID.

HOUTTAVE AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 5.

The Admiralty announces that our aircraft yesterday bombed the aerodrome at Houttave. We brought down one enemy machine and drove down two out of control. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb. 5.

To-night's French communiqué says there has been intense artillery duel north of the Aisne, in the Cornillet region, Argonne and Upper Alsace

ATTACK WEST OF FRESNES REPULSED.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 5.

A French afternoon communiqué says after violent artillery preparation the Germans last night attempted to attack in the sector west of Fresnes but were easily repulsed.

Between the 21st. and the 31st. January thirteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down and fifteen others seriously damaged fell out of control into their own lines.

HYDRO-ELECTRICAL POTENTIALITIES

LORD SYDENHAM DISCOURSES ON INDIA'S NEEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Writing of hydro-electrical potentialities of India in the "Times" trade supplement, Lord Sydenham says the prospects held out by the Tata Company's magnificent Koyna River scheme are immense. It would spread prosperity far and wide by introducing new industries and ensuring the development of India's rich resources. Emphasising the advantages which water power can confer on the Indian peoples, Lord Sydenham writes "Fruitful employment can be found for all buried capital in the country with certain promise of the creation of greater capital in future. Political stability, enterprise, and the unstinted application of science are the conditions on which the industrial progress of India wholly depends. A sound system of education, now lacking, and material progress well guided, will go far to ensure advancement towards nationhood and self-government, which every lover of India earnestly desires."

PLAGUE IN PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Plague has appeared at Sinlo on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The situation is regarded as serious but it is hoped that the preventive measures already adopted will make the suspension of traffic unnecessary.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

NEW ZEALAND TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

The Cabinet has decided that New Zealand shall be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference subject to the approval of Parliament. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward will be the Dominion representatives. A short session of Parliament, opening about 9th April will be held to make the necessary arrange-

GERMAN STRIKES WANING.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT KRUPP'S.

COURT MARTIAL IN CAMERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 5.

Apparently the strikes in Germany are waning. Reports from the provinces indicate that the movement in most places is ending or has ended. Krupps state that no fewer than four hundred of their workers struck. Some of these have been dismissed and others fined. Troops are guarding the entrance to the building in the Moabit district of Berlin, where courtmartial is being held *in camera*.

It transpires that both Majority and Minority Socialists requested the immediate convocation of Reichstag. The President replied saying that the leaders of all other parties opposed the proposal which was therefore refused.

BERLIN STRIKE.

MOUNTED GENDARMERIE PATROLLING STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 5.

The strike called by the Syndicalists for to-day has been nowise general. Only a small percentage of employees of various works have hitherto struck. Mounted gendarmerie are patrolling the streets preventing the strikers from forming crowds.

TROTSKY'S TRAGIC DISAPPOINTMENT.

PEACE ONLY WITH ANNEXATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Exchange Telegram Co.," says that Trotsky told the Soviet Congress that peace without annexation could not be obtained. He was going to Brest Litovsk to declare to the whole world that he considered Germany's terms murderous. He hoped that Western Europe would not blame Russia if she were forced to conclude a separate peace.

CHAGRIN AT SUBMARINE FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Morning Post" hears from Berlin that Germans are greatly annoyed by new anti-submarine devices. It is stated that British merchantmen are employing strong lights which prevent the enemy judging their distance, size, speed or outlines, while the torpedo boats are so painted on hull as to suggest that they are escorted.

An article in "Bremer Zeitung" signed "Admiral X (?) declares that the submarine campaign is failure. Other papers quoting this statement demand Government to tell the truth.

GREEK ARMY MOBILISING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Athens correspondent of the "Times" says that the mobilisation of Greek army is impending. The condition of the country has enormously improved owing to the Allies having provided supplies.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

According to the "Madrid Herald" an ex-Liberal Minister attributes to Count Romanones the opinion that the moment has come to defend Spain against Germany.

Employees of one Glasgow firm have passed a resolution pledging their whole-hearted support of the Government.

Mr. Ward Price says that the most striking feature of fighting on the Italian front is the prominence of aeroplanes. The Italians, the French and the British have forced twelve enemy machines to crash on to the mountain slopes.

The Sassari Brigade which gained recent success at Col-Del-Rosso was on the Bainsizza plateau when the line was turned. It was broken during ensuing retreat, but quickly reformed. The Italian Infantry is again showing all its old prowess and the Italian factories have done wonders towards supplying adequate artillery big guns and shells, but coal for factories is still wanted.

The Berne correspondent of the "Idea Nazionale" says that the Italian offensive surprised enemy when he was preparing an attack in force. Enemy's losses in killed and wounded up to January 29 are estimated at 6,000.

LIMITATION OF HOUSE RENTS.

GOVERNMENT AND REMEDIES.

METHODS OF RELIEF CONSIDERED.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Housing Association, a meeting was held yesterday at the Improvement Trust Office, Bombay, to discuss the question of the limitation of house rents in the city, The hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal presided.

Mr. Orr opened the discussion by explaining the object of the meeting and said they had had debates in the Municipal committees on this matter and there was a great deal of eloquence testifying to the great hardships the people were suffering on account of the raising of the rents. His own feeling about the matter was that there had not been enough said from the point of view of the landlords, and he hoped the landlords present there would say something. The secretary of the Association had made out a rough note summarising what he had gathered from the numerous letters they had seen in the newspapers recently as to what were supposed to be the causes of the rising rents and what were the measures suggested to remedy the evil. According to this note the causes of the rise were: (1) Demand was larger than supply, (2) considerable influx of people from outside, (3) speculative purchases of house property due to acquisition of fortunes made by traders during war conditions, (4) rent farming system; (5) acquisition of properties by public bodies and the consequent raising of rents to raise their prices, and (6) rise in the cost of labour and materials preventing construction of new buildings.

RENT CONTROLLER.

With regard to the fifth cause, Mr. Orr said he must testify to the fact that when it was known that a property was about to be acquired by a public body, such as the Improvement Trust, the Municipality or the Government, it was not uncommon for the landlord to screw up the rents, because the amount of compensation was generally based on the rents. Again, it was not an uncommon phenomenon to find that when the Municipal Assessor went round to inquire what the rents were with a view to fixing the assessment for the year, the landlord would perhaps say the rent was Rs. 100 a month though reallp it might be Rs. 200. But when he heard that the Municipality or some other public body was about to acquire ihs property he would say he got a rental of Rs. 400 a month, though actually he was getting Rs. 200. The measures suggested for the prevention of excessive raising of rents were as follows: (1) appointment of Rent-Controller with committees working under him, and with power to call for from landlords returns of rents charged by them from commencement of war. (2) Temporary legislation prohibiting rise above the scale prevailing in pre-war times or at least in 1916. The legislation to remain in force till advent of normal conditions. (3) Period of notice to quit to be raised from one month to six months. (4.) Notice to quit must show cause, and the sufficiency of such cause must be certified by the rent-controller. (5.) Special powers to Courts of Small Causes to refuse ejectment unless sufficient cause is shown by landlords and also power to raise the period to quit if hardship or other sufficient cause is shown by tenants. (6.) Increase of railway fares in the case of Season Ticket holders to be prohibited. (7.) Acquisition of properties by Public bodies to be held in abeyance till close of war.

FIX THE RENT.

Mr. Orr said in starting the discussion he should like to say that the second remedy regarding passing of temporary legislation prohibiting the raising of rents above the rent paid on some specified date was a remedy that commended itself to him. He had been recently at a committee which had to inquire into the causes of the increased cost of living of Government-employes. The Committee found that the general opinion was that they might give their men special war allowance on account of increase in the prices of foodstuff and clothing, but that would have no appreciable effect unless something was done to stop the rise in rents. That was a very general complaint. They had the greatest sympathy for the poor and the lower middle-class people who had a fixed income, for they could economise in food and in clothing, but they were helpless as regarded rents. When the rents were raised they got a month's notice, and they had either to quit or pay the increased rent. And there were many instances in which there had been an iniquitious increase in rents.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

On the other hand, from the point of view of the landlord it was stated that if there were ten people tumbling over to get his house on a higher rent, why should he be prevented from getting more rent, for after all this was in accordance with the law of supply and demand. Mr. Orr said the reply to that question was that the law of supply and demand did not operate in war time in the same way as it did in normal times. In Bombay the effect of increase in house rents on tenants was to keep them in a constant state of doubt and anxiety, as they did not know when the landlord would increase the rent and to what extent they might have to suffer by such increase. In the committee they took into consideration the point of view of the landlord as far as they could, for like the rest of them he was also affected by the increased cost of living and by the increase in the price of paint and white-wash. He thought they must allow [illegible] put his rents up to some reasonable [illegible] suggestion was that for [illegible] some years back should be ascertained and that nobody who was paying his rent regularly should be liable to eviction during the duration of the war.

REASONABLE DISCRETION.

Then the question came in. Should the landlord be entitled to raise his rent? Mr. Orr said he thought he should be entitled to raise it to a reasonable extent with sufficient notice. If the rent this year was at the rate of Rs. 20 per room, he might raise it to Rs. 22. Mr. Orr said he was not against a reasonable rise in the rents, provided a sufficiently long notice was given of the increase so that the tenant might find out a new place in the interval.

There was another point made, and that was that the case of landlords, who had built houses before the war, was quite different from those, who built them after the war, as the price of building, materials in the latter case was far higher than in the former; and since the latter took the risk of erecting buildings at a time like the present, they must be considered to have done a public service in providing accommodation and they should therefore be encouraged in their enterprise. That he thought, was fair. He did not know whether there was any other point to which he could refer.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

So far as he was aware of, what had been done in England was that the Government had taken the power to fix the maximum rents at what they were in July 1914, and they were only liable to be increased on reference to a special committee. Now, they would be very glad to hear the views of those present. He did not think they should lose time in refeering to the hardships and grievances of tenants, which were known to everybody. They wanted to be practical and to send up practical suggestions to the Government as to what could be done to remedy the evil.

Mr. Scrinzi asked whether the Government had power to control house-rents.

Mr. Orr said he did not think they should be bothered by a consideration of that kind, They should make their recommendations to the Bombay Government, with a suggestion that if necessary, they might apply to the Government of India for more powers.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said landlords who had built houses before the war should be allowed to charge ten or fifteen per cent. increase of rent above what they had charged before the war, and those who had built them during the war should be permitted to charge rents which would bring them an equivalent of six to eight per cent. on the capital they had spent on building their houses. The Courts should allow no ejectments during the war period if there had been an increase of rents, for a mere extension for six months would be no use in these cases. Railway companies should have lowered the rates of season tickets and freight instead of raising them and Government should see that the companies not only reduced the present rates, but reduced them below the level of those existing before the war. The present rail way rates greatly impeded the expansion of the city towards the north.

Mr. N. H. Katrak said the railway companies were at present drawing more revenue than before.

The Chairman enquired if the rents of houses in suburbs had gone up.

Mr. R. P. Masani said the rents there had gone up, but not quite to the extent that they had done in Bombay.

Sir V. D. Thackersey said he was told that in England the legislature controlled houses fetching rentals of £30 a year. He enquired whether it would be desirable to follow that precedent.

Mr. R. P. Masani said the rise was not temporary and the question should not therefore be considered merely as a temporary war measure, but should be dealt with by ordinary legislation. As to remedial measures, there were several that could be taken. He thought Government should modify its present policy in regard to land revenue. That policy was not such as to promote house building in Salsette. They should make building attractive by making cheap land available and Municipalities should be enabled to buy up land and throw it into the market.

NEED FOR MONEY.

The Chairman said it required money to do that and asked whether people were prepared to tax themselves to get that money.

Mr. Masani said that on the Continent the Governments borrowed money to buy land, and aided private enterprise by selling it at a cheap rate for building purposes.

Mr. G. Scrinzi said there was an acute crisis prevailing, and some measure ought to be devised to relieve the situation. He suggested that Government should be asked at least to prevent a further rise of rents.

The Chairman said Government had the power to do that and also give a retrospective effect to the rents already existing.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Mr. W. A. Chambers suggested that Government should take measures to relieve the situation regarding prices of building materials, which were 100 per cent. higher than six months ago. This was due to Government commandeering building material in Bombay and the rise in freight for bringing teak from Burmah. They wanted teak very badly in Bombay and Government should facilitate its being brought here from Burmah and should stop commandeering bricks. If this were done they in Bombay would be able to get building materials at very nearly normal rates. There was not enough accommodation in Bombay, which was due to their building bye-laws. Bombay was an island and they could not spread and the bye-law limiting the height of residential buildings to 70 feet was therefore a great handicap. This was a most absurd and obsolete regulation made 30 or 40 years ago and he saw no reason why it should be allowed to exist now. It was unfair to blame one particular class of people, the landlords, when everybody was profiteering. The mills for instance were doing this. Besides, the landlords in Bombay, though a numerous body, were not rich generally and many of them were poor. Talking about the proposed limitation of rents, he said they might as well carry this argument to its logical conclusion and do, as they had done in France, namely, to enact that no landlord should be allowed to collect rents during the period of the war. He asked that Government should do as little commandeering as possible of building material and facilitate the bringing of teak from Burmah.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley deprecated all landlords being blamed without qualification He was one of those wicked landlords who had not raised the rents of their buildings. He agreed with Mr Chambers that it was unfair to blame one particular class of profiteers when others such as mill-owners cloth-merchants and grain dealers were also profiteering. He thought it was time that an appeal was made to the honour of the well-to-do classes and that H. E. the Governor should be requested to call a meeting of landlords and others and ask them if they would be prepared to sign a pledge not to increase the rents etc.

HUMAN NATURE.

Continuing Mr. Fritchley again deprecated the idea of blaming the landlords. I was human nature that if they got better rents they would like to have them It was a question of demand and supply and unless there was a sufficiency of supply they must increase their rents. Another factor which contributed to the rise in rents was the heavy cost of erecting buildings and the Improvement Trust had the most to do with this. They insisted on a particular style of building. The result of this insistence was that landlords had to spend more on the erection of buildings and consequently had to charge more rents to get an adequate return on what they had spent. There had recently been a tremendous increase in the population of Bombay due to the temporary influx of people from outside. It was unfair that poor people who could not send their families to England on account of want of steamer accommodation should have to pay high rents in Bombay He asked if it was not possible for Government to commandeer some buildings occupied by public bodies and convert them into flats for this temporary population.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the question was what class of people were really affected by the rise in rents. He asserted that it was only the people living in one-room and two-rooms tenements that were really affected and that those occupying four, five and six room tenements had not much cause to grumble. He quoted figures to show that the number of occupants of one-room tenements was 743,247, of those occupying two-room tenements 92,109, of those residing in three-room tenements 33,055, in four-room tenements 23,375, in five-room tenements 14,014 and in six-room tenements 23,082, the number of the homeless and those living in the docks, the harbour, the railways etc., being 50,363. These figures showed that 88 per cent. of the whole population of Bombay lived in one-room and two-room tenements.

PROMPT ACTION.

The Chairman enquired what were the means of people living in one-room and two-room tenements.

Dr. Sukhia said the average income of people living in two-room tenements was Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. It was this class of people.—those living in one-room and two-room tenements—that were really affected by the rise in rents and he thought any remedial measures taken should be for their relief but not for people who lived in five or six-room tenements.

Mr. Scrinzi. And why should they suffer?

Dr. Sukhia said they could very well curtail some of their accommodation without much inconvenience. They could very well occupy three or four rooms in place of five or six.

The Chairman said he was greatly pleased to hear the discussion, because it had enabled him to obtain important information, which, when occasion arose, he would place before the Government for their use. He thought he was right in thinking that generally speaking some sort of legislation was one remedy which seemed to be in the minds of most of the members present. There was no doubt that that appeared to be the most immediate remedy which ought to be put into effect and which was likely to do some good. He supposed the Government must be thinking about it, but the unfortunate part of the Government's position was that the people thought that since the thing was to be done the Government should do it immediately. But they must remember that there were limitations on the powers of the Government and those limitations required certain procedure to be gone through. They had to make representations to the Government of India; and something in that direction would no doubt be done. There was some discussion about landlords and what they were doing. Of course, the landlords were supposed to be the most guilty persons, but there were landlords and landlords, and he knew of some who had not increased their rents. He knew of a wealthy landlord who had been put on the advisory committee, by the Controller. This landlord had got some property in Bombay of which he increased the rent by 50 per cent. in two instalments within four months, but as soon as he was put on the committee he sent his agent round to tell his tenants that hey would not be charged the increase of rent, but that they would have to pay the rent which they were paying a year ago. He (the speaker) had suggested to Mr. Cadell that we should put in the committee many landlords like that.

A vote of thank to the chairman terminated the roceedings.

DR. BOSE AT NAGPUR.

STUDENTS PRESENT PURSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

Sir J. C. Bose passed through Nagpur by the morning mail to-day. He was received enthusiastically by the students and citizens of Nagpur. A purse of Rs. 175 collected mainly by the students of the Morris College was presented to him for his Research Institute at the railway station where he spoke to them a few words of advice

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND HOME RULE.

RS. 5,711 GIVEN FOR DEPUTATION.

The coal merchants of Bombay entertained Mr. B. G. Tilak to a *pan-supari*, this evening at Murabag, when a purse of Rs. 5,711 was presented to Mr. Tilak for the use of the Home Rule deputation. Mr. Tilak in replying said that coal merchants have led the way and other merchants would follow in this cause of the country. He said Lord Sydenham appealed to the merchants there to subscribe to work against the Home Rule propaganda and the money subscribed was a premium paid to insure the trade being in your own hand. Mr. Tilak said he would put the same argument before all the merchants here to insure their trade from going astray by subscribing to the Home Rule propaganda.

GOVERNMENT AND KUMBH MELA.

PILGRIMS ALLOWED ON RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

In view of the great importance of the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad and the special sanctity of February 11th, the Government have decided to remove the prohibition on the sale of railway tickets for Allahabad and the neighbourhood by the ordinary trains on February 8, 9, 10 and 11. It will not be possible in view of the grave difficulties of the railways at the present time and the urgent military necessity to run any special trains into Allahabad. The additional numbers brought into Allahabad in consequence of the removal of the prohibition on February 8, 9, 10 and 11 will, of course increase the difficulties of providing means for the pilgrims to leave Allahabad and it will only be possible to provide the means gradually. The Railway Board will do all in their power, but the number of tickets available each day for those who wish to leave Allahabad by train must be limited by the number of trains which it is found possible to run.

JUDGMENT IN TARKBIGHA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Feb. 5.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr H. L. Allanson, Mr. A. D. Patel and Rai Bahadur H. L. Khatigir, to-day, delivered judgment in Tarkbigha case. Of one hundred and fifty-five original accused, thirty-three were discharged in the course of the hearing and seventeen were acquitted to-day. The remaining one hundred and five accused including Lebhi Upadhya and Lal Ahhatrafati Singh were convicted. The two latter were sentenced to transportation for life and a fine of Rs. 3,000 each, three to twelve years, two to eight years, forty to seven years and the remainder to terms varying from one to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR M, O'DWYER'S RECRUITING TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The last place visited by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in course of his tour was Gurdaspur where he arrived on February 1st. A garden party in his honour was given by the District Board in the evening. Next morning after visits to the Civil Hospital and Government High School, a recruiting Durbah was held. After presentation of address on behalf of the District Board and Municipal Committee, the Commissioner of Lahore division made a speech in Urdu which he reviewed work done in this district in matter of recuiting, war loan subscriptions, and "Our Day" collections. After the distribution of awards his Honour addressed the Durbar. On Sunday, his Honour motored to Dhariwal and paid a visit to criminal tribes settlement and Borstal Jail camp at Dhariwal mills.

RABBI'S WOMAN FRIEND.

Resisting an application in Mr. Justice Horridge's court in mail week that he should pay £19 costs so far incurred by his wife in proceedings for a judicial separation Dr. Jacob Meir Salkind, Rabbi of the West Central Synagogue, Berwick-street, W., said his total income is £104 a year.

He had spent a ten weeks' holiday at Brighton, he said at the invitation of a woman friend, who had provided a railway season ticket from London. His wife had persecuted him and had taken everything he had, even his diplomas, and had also sold his library of 3,000 books.

Mr. Justice Horridge ordered Dr. Salkind to pay £1 a month. If the amount was not paid, Mr. Justice Horridge said, he was afraid he should have to send Dr. Salkind to prison.—The "Daily Mail."

PUBLIC MEETING AT SURAT.

CONDOLENCES WITH LADY WEDDERBURN.

CONFIDENCE IN GUJARAT SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Feb. 4.

Under the auspices of the Surat Home Rule League, a public meeting was held on Sunday Mr. D. K. Desai presiding when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Surat expresses its profound regret at the death of Sir William Wedderburn in whom the people of India have lost, a zealous, sincere and disinterested worker in the cause of India's political emancipation and wishes to convey to Lady Wedderburn its sense of sorrow at the sad bereavement she has suffered."

"This meeting authorise the President to forward the resolution to Lady Wedderburn and the British Congress Committee."

CONFIDENCE IN GUJARAT SABHA.

"This meeting of the citizens of Surat expresses its full confidence in the Gujarat Sabha, a body established for the advancement of the political, economic and social interests of the people of Gujarat, and is of opinion that as such it was perfectly within the functions of the said body to voice the grievances of the agriculturists of the Kaira District. This meeting is further of opinion that the object of the Gujarat Sabha, in advising the agriculturists of the Kaira District whose crops had entirely failed or were below four annas in a rupee to postpone payment of assessment till the final orders of Government were passed, being to allow them the full benefit of the decision of Government if favourable to them,— the publication of the Press Note by the Government stigmatising the action of the said body as ill-judged and mischievous and beyond the scope of its legitimate activities, is improper and ill-conceived and is a glaring instance of the effect of misunderstanding between the representatives of the people and some of the officers of Government, brought about by a superman mood of supposed infallibility.

INVESTIGATION OF KAIRA DISTRESS DEMANDED.

"This meeting of the citizens of Surat urges on the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee composed of officials, and, non-official leaders of public opinion to investigate into the real state of affairs, about the grievances of the agriculturists in the Kaira District and requests the Government of Bombay to suspend collection of revenue from the agriculturists pending such inquiry.

IMPERSONATING A JUROR.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY ON ITS SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

An explanation was offered at the Old Bailey, in mail week, by Mr. Albert Toley, Boston Farm, Brentford, of the circumstances in which he sent his manager to the court in place of himself when summoned as a juryman.

Three years ago, when he was over age, Mr. Toley said, he applied to be taken off the jury list at his address at that time, and he did not think he had to apply in respect of every place where he had farms. He did not wish his foreman to act as a juror, but only to explain the circumstances.

Mr. Justice Avory, who had fined Mr. Toley £25 for not attending, said he could not remit the fine, and he must for the matter to the Public Prosecutor to see what offence, if any, the foreman had committed.

"It might lead," said the judge, "to a prisoner sending a friend to represent a juryman, or still worse, to a prosecutor ending a friend to represent a juryman when the prisoner was being tried. It might lead, indeed, to a grave perversion of justice."—The "Daily Chronicle."

MR PATEL'S BILL AS LAW.

The Act to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on 14th January, 1918, and has been republished for general information in yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette as Act I of 1918.

SUGGESTION TO THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your paper received to-day gives the description of the looting of the bazaars in Bombay, owing to the abnormal rise in prices, of the necessities of life.

I find fuel is one of the articles looted by the poor. It is well known that sweepings from streets and stables are removed from Bombay for simply filling up the low lying grounds. I feel a much better use could be made of this article by chopping and mixing it together and then turning it into small blocks 9 by 4 by 3, which would make a capital fuel for the poor and middle classes. The cost of manufacturing this fuel would be very low and hence it could be sold to the poor classes at a nominal profit to the Corporation, I find in this part of the country that paddy and stable refuse is chiefly used as fuel, the ashes of which makes very rich manure. If we went further we could gather all the ashes of this fuel from the different chawls of Bombay and sell it as manure.

If the Corporation took a little trouble it could show like Germany that waste can be easily turned to advantage and also put the great fuel difficulty to an end.—Yours, etc.,

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Motihari Champaran, Feb. 1, 1918.

MISS KATHLEEN BOURKE.

"THE BELOVED GIRL."

GATHERS £353,000 FOR WAR WORK.

Miss Kathleen Bourke has captured £353,000 for war hospital work in England and in France during a collecting tour in America, says the "Westminster Gazette." No wonder that she is known there as "The Beloved Girl"—another edition of "The Girl of the Golden West."

Miss Kathleen Bourke, as her name reveals, is Irish, but she was brought up in France, and she has the vivacity and the gift of moving speech of both races. Since April 1915 Miss Bourke has been associated with the Scottish Women's Hospital, and has made two trips to America and Canada with the object of raising money for that admirable institution. She has been away for a year, and the results may be summarised as follows:

Speeches, 300.

Distance travelled, 120,000 miles

Money raised, £353,000.

Of this total £63,000 was collected in the United States and Canada; the balance £290,000, was subscribed in the States for use in France.

Miss Bourke is a shrewd observer, and her view of the attitude of America towards the war is worth considering. "America," she said, "has been slowly awakening to the seriousness of the war, but now she is thoroughly awakened, and there will be no half-measures with her. Here is an illustration. I was speaking once in the Carnegie Hall, New York, to an audience of 5,000 women, and, when I had finished, a resolution was put in the name of the women in which it was practically said that, if the Government tried to make peace terms that would be considered what might be called 'half-peace' terms, or a peace not likely to last, the women would rise in revolt against it."

On the Pacific coast, Miss Bourke admits, there was at one time a considerable hostile feeling towards the war. In this connexion she tells a pretty story. She was booked to address a meeting in San Francisco of 4,000 working men, who were supposed to be strongly opposed to America's participation in the war. This was shortly after President Wilson's declaration, and the police authorities, fearing trouble, gave Miss Bourke a revolver and sent an armed guard with her to the meeting-place. For a time the men would not listen, but they came round gradually, and when Miss Bourke was leaving the city she was presented with a basket of orchids, at the bottom of which lay the revolver that had never been used.

It was interesting to learn that the Middle West, which was at one time strongly anti-war, is now thoroughly with the rest of the country, and that Chicago has the highest records for voluntary recruiting in the States.

"As for conscription," said Miss Bourke, "there was not a murmur against it, and registration day was like a public holiday. I was in a town in Ohio addressing an audience of 8,000 people. I could tell the people were not in perfect sympathy with me, but did not understand it until I realised after a time that they did not want a Red Cross speech, but fighting speech. I looked at the audience and said: 'I am wearing the Red Cross uniform, and so I can't say I hate the Germans, but Heaven knows I don't like them.' Then the front row started yelling 'To hell with the Germans,' and kept it up for ten minutes. America, you may take it, is out to fight for victory. They know they have nothing to gain by the war, but they have everything to lose if Germany wins, and they have come to the conclusion that this world would not be fit to live in if the Allies lost. America has always fought for Liberty, and she has gone into this war for Liberty; Liberty for herself and her children and for succeeding generations."

Miss Bourke pays a tribute to the way in which the American people have dealt with the food problem. "It is curious," she said, "to hear people over here (in England) worrying about the food question. In America they have a 'meatless Tuesday' and a 'wheatless Wednesday,' and the people strictly observe the conditions in their homes and in hotels. If they can make the sacrifice cheerfully, surely we here (in England) can do the same without grumbling."

Miss Bourke pays a tribute to the way what she describes as "the wonderfully cheerful and heroic spirit of the great Canadian people." "It was a joy to me," she said, "to be among them, for I always felt less depressed when I saw their spirit of quiet sacrifice. It is very little short of marvellous, and that applies to French Canada equally with the other Provinces. French Canada has been mishandled over the war, that is the explanation of the anti-war compaign there."

As showing the interest of the American business men in the war, Miss Bourke mentions that she was invited to speak on the New York Stock Exchange, and at the Chamber of Commerce, being the first woman allowed to do so.

FINNS PREPARING FOR WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says that Finns have obtained the assistance of Swedish troops who have already come into contact with the Red Guards near Tornea.

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Times" says that the Finnish deputation to Sweden seeks to obtain war material, not the intervention of the Swedes.

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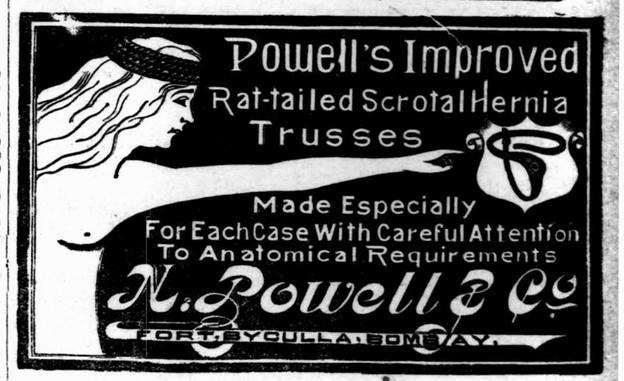

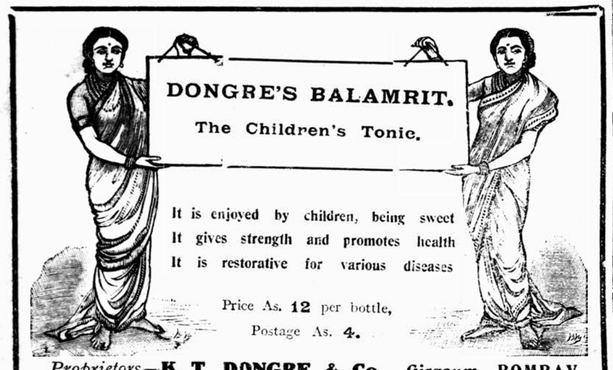
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SERIAL STORY.

WAS SHE JUSTIFIED?*

BY MRS. WELLESLEY—SMITH.

Special for "The Bombay Chronicle."

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—V— Nancy Chevenix is engaged to Lord Ardgowan, whose cousin, Lilla Dudley, is curious to know the details of Nancy's past. Nancy has risen to fame as a writer but in her early days worked as a typist in a London office. Here she was befriended by Augustus Brown. About the same time she made the acquaintance of a man called Sholto Devane, who laid siege to her affections. Nancy agreed to marry him, but found later that the ceremony wa a false one. She left him, and soon after heard of his death. She has told no one of this, and just before the wedding Sholto Devane appears on the scene and demands money as the price of his silence. She agrees to bring the money to his lodgings in London. So that she will not be seen by Mrs. Gubbins and her daughter, with whom he lodges, Devane gives them tickets for the Picture Palace. On their return they see a girl leave the house as they approach it, and find Devane has been murdered. Nancy had found Devane dead, but realising that she would be suspected if seen in the vicinity got back to Lady Haversham's as soon as possible. Lilla sees a photograph of Sholto Devane among Nancy's belongings. A photograph of the murdered man is published in the newspapers, and Lilla recognises it. Next day Nancy is visited by Mr. Bramble of Scotland Yard, who questions her and tells her she will have to attend the inquest. At the inquest Nancy is brought in as a witness, and goes through the ordeal without in any way incriminating herself. Outside the court, however, she is recognised by Jemima, the landlady's daughter. Next day is Nancy's wedding-day. In the morning she receives a warning message. The wedding is about to take place when a detective appears and arrests the bride. Her veil is removed, and—it is not Nancy at all! The question which now arises is: Where is Nancy? Lord Ardgowan is at his wi's' end, for he firmly believes in Nancy's innocence. Augustus Brown—a clerk who worked in the same office as Nancy when she was poor—now determines to find the real murderer. He discovers evidence to show that someone else had visited the room where Devane's body was found, but later receives a letter warning him not to interfere in the "Chevenix Mystery."

*The former instalments of this story appeared in our issues of the 26th, 28rd, 27th, and 30th January, and 3rd February.

*All Rights Reserved.

CHAPTER XI.

A NARROW ESCAPE

"If you would escape the consequences of your own folly, trust implicity the woman who brings you the silver girdle."

The strange words hummed in Nancy's brain, as the door of her bedroom was thrown open to admit the supposed assistant from Madam Frances', the maker of the dainty wedding gown lying near.

"Shall I wait, madam?" Lady Haversham's maid asked, as she ushered in a tall grey-haired woman, fashionably but quietly clad.

"No—I will ring if I want you," the bride elect returned mechanically. "I—imagined—there were two—of you."

"My assistant, madam, is in the adjoining room, ready to help me when required," the woman from Madam Frances' returned.

"You—have brought—the silver girdle?"

Nancy's lips were dry, her heart was beating to suffocation. What secrets were locked behind her unknown visitors's brooding eyes?

"Certainly, madam. We thought it would be such a nice finish see?" She held out a gleaming gaud, delicate as frosted cobweb.

"It is—very—pretty."

The maid, having attended to the fire, left the room softly and reluctantly.

The moment they were alone, Nancy's mask was cast aside. She sprang forward and clutched the other woman's arm.

"What brings you here?" she uttered. "Your—letter has frightened me. . . What do you know?"

"First—that you will be arrested when you leave this house for the murder of Sholto Devane—"

"No—no—" Nancy put out her hands, groping blindly.

"Secondly—I know that you are innocent, and I have come to save you, if you will trust me."

"But—they cannot hang me—I never touched him—"

Nancy dropped into the nearest chair and wrung her hands. She was wearing the magnificent necklace of pearls that her lover had given her, and her companion's strange eyes gleamed as they saw the light flash on the milk white gems.

"Circumstantial evidence has sent many innocent people to their doom before now. Pull yourself together, Nancy Chevenix—there is not much time, and we have a great deal to do, if you are to give the police the slip."

"Who are you?" the pale girl demanded. "How do you come here?—how do you know so much about me?—can I be sure that you are telling me the truth?"

"I cannot answer any of those questions," was the composed reply, "but I can tell you this—that you will be arrested before you can marry Lord Ardgowan. Information has been given to Scotland Yard—your movements on the night of the murder are known—even now you are watched. Come here!"

She half-dragged, half supported Nancy to the window, and drew the rich curtain aside.

"Look there!—do you see that man?"

She pointed towards an ordinary looking man, strolling carelessly in the street below.

"That is a detective," she said briefly. "They are only waiting for the warrant for your arrest to come. When it does—"

Nancy shuddered. She had been through so much; she was worn out body and mind, hardly capable of thinking or acting clearly. One thought alone was really clear; at all costs she must preserve her liberty. Once behind prison wa's, what chance had she of proving herself innocent?

"Poor child!" her companion said not unkindly. "We are old friends of your father's—we do not mean to sit by and see his daughter—"

She paused, then added:

"It will only be a little time. We will hide you until the hue and cry is over, then you can prove yourself innocent of this crime. Sholto Devane was a bad man—he deserved to die."

"What is your plan?"

Poor forlorn Nancy!—on every side the threads were drawing closer and closer. She had lost Anthony for ever—nothing else mattered. But the love of life is an instinct. She was not prepared to die so hideous a death as the one that seemed to be awaiting her. As one in a dream she heard the unknown woman beside her speaking rapidly.

"You must change clothes with the girl in the other room, then when she has gone to the church, we will slip quietly away. I will call her in."

With feverish haste Nancy pulled off her white shoes and stockings and daintily laced petticoat.

"Hide yourself," her adviser murmured. "It is better that your substitute should not see you."

She opened the door of the huge wardrobe and Nancy stepped inside.

She heard the strange woman, who had bidden her call her Mrs. Farquharson, directing the hurried toilet of the mock bride. Through the crack of the not quite closed wardrobe door, Nancy could see the snow-white figure veiled in rich lace.

Suddenly Lady Haversham's voice sounded.

"Nancy dear—are you ready?"

With a murmured word of caution, Mrs. Farquharson admitted her.

"Madame is nearly ready," she cried volubly. "All save the adjusting of the silver girdle. If m'lady permits, I will attend to the matter."

She poured forth such a torrent of words in regard to the gown that the bride's silence passed unnoticed—indeed, it was impossible to get a word in.

"General Fraser is waiting, Nancy—it's dreadfully late. I must go."

Lady Haversham turned in answer to a peremptory summons from outside and rustled away.

Nancy, half fainting, was led forth ten minutes later—on the floor lay a very shabby coat and skirt.

"One moment," the elder woman said, and once more directed her attention to the window.

Nancy saw the mock bride stepping into the waiting motor, enveloped in the snow white garments she was to have worn, followed by General Fraser. As the car started, the detective, still watching and waiting, hurriedly entered a waiting taxi, and followed Lady Haversham's big grey car.

"Quick!—quick!" Mrs. Farquharson literally threw clothes on Nancy, muffling her in a heavy veil.

"Leave everything to me—simply pretend to be faint—it's quite easy. Whatever you do, as you value your life, do not speak."

Nancy had small need to pretend to be faint. She could hardly stand, and clung tightly to Mrs. Farquharson as they made their way downstairs and into a hurriedly summoned taxi—that was opportunely waiting for them.

"Safe!—safe!—they cannot follow or trace you now, child. This cab—oh, it is especially engaged for us. We have thought of everything. You have nothing to fear now."

There was no reply. Peering closely at the girl beside her, the elder woman discovered that exhausted nature had given out, and that Nancy lay back unconscious and white.

"Better so," she muttered; "she will be easier to manage."

The cab shot forward at increased speed, and in half an hour came to a standstill before a small and very thick door in a high brick wall.

"Carry her inside," the woman directed, as the driver scrambled down and opened the door. He was a tall and powerful man and Nancy lay a mere feather-weight in his arms, as he carried her through the tangled garden.

"So far—good," he said, gazing down at her white face. "What fools the police are!—how easily gulled! I'd give something to see the scene in church"—with a grim laugh. Then, with a sudden change of front—"You brought the jewels?"

"Here they are"—holding up a package "Trust me."

"I can always do that," grunted the man. "Woe to you, if ever—"

He checked himself and turned away.

"I'll take the car back. I'm glad we saved her from their clutches."

Nancy, lying on a rickety sofa in the desolate room, remained mercifully unconscious of her fate.

"I'll leave her till she comes round of her own accord," Mrs. Farquharson muttered.

* * * * *

"You see—I spoke truly."

"Yes."

Nancy's voice was full of fear as she scanned the columns of the paper in her hand. A long and graphic account of the tragically interrupted wedding of the day before filled most of its pages.

"You would have been in prison by now, had you not very wisely trusted yourself to me—to us," Mrs. Farquharson went on.

"I am grateful—very grateful. I shall be more so," the girl cried feverishly, "if you will help me to prove my innocence."

"You can do nothing at present—except keep quiet. They would never dream of looking for you here"—with a gesture towards the dirty windows, placarded by announcements—

"TO LET."

Anything more desolate than the house that now sheltered Nancy could not be imagined—the greatest contrast to Lady Haversham's establishment. She was to all intents a prisoner behind the high frowning walls, with no idea whatever as to even what part of the country she was in. Stunned from the shock of all she had gone through, Nancy Chevenix was as a woman in a dream, doing as she was bid like a child, questioning none of the commands laid on her.

"There is nothing to do but wait, with what patience you can muster," Mrs. Farquharson had summed up the situation thus, and Nancy, reading the papers given to her, shuddered at the narrow escape she had had.

"I wish," she sighed, "that I knew why you are taking so much trouble on my account."

"You will do better not to seek to know too much," was the answer. "Be satisfied that we are prepared to keep you here—a fugitive from justice—for your father's sake."

"It is very good of you—but I must prove my innocence—oh!"—clasping her hands—"you will help me to find the real culprit—to bring him to justice—to prove to Anthony that I did not murder Sholto Devane!"

The woman laughed harshly.

"Oh, yes, we will help you, but for the present we can do nothing. Ask no more questions, or—you may not care for the result."

These last words were uttered so savagely that Nancy shrank back. Into what labyrinth had she been led? Would it, after all, have been better to remain and face the music?

Little did she think what the future held, or the true solution of the problem that was interesting the whole of England. The climax had come so suddenly that there seemed nothing for it but immediate flight. Had she acted wisely—or otherwise?

CHAPTER XII.

JEMIMA'S DISCOVERY.

"We'll never let that there orom again," opined Mrs. Gubbins dolorously. "Folks won't sleep we're there's bin a murder."

"I ain't too pleased to go in there myself after dark," Jemima agreed. "What with ghosts an' rappings, it's enough to make you jumpy, Ma, and the police nosing round and curious do-nothings, the 'ouse is all of a muck, 'owever much we scrub it."

"I'm fair fed up with detectives," grunted Mrs. Gubbins. "Wish we'd never set eyes on Mr. Robinson or Devane, or whatever 'e called 'isself—'e's done me out of a clear five bob a week."

"Anyways, I may as well give the room a good clean." Jemima opined, baring her big red arms. "We've 'ad no chance of doing that, an' when I've put up some clean curtains, why, w'o knows?—we may get a lodger."

"If we don't," Mrs. Gubbins returned, 'we'll sling our 'ook out of this 'ouse an' done with it. Lodgers pays the rent better nor all the murders in the world, an' I knows which I mean to get." And with this somewhat complicated remark, the good woman tied her bonnet strings, and departed to do a day's charing, leaving her daughter to fill her bucket, and prepare for an orgy of cleaning in the little room where Sholto Devane had met his doom.

"If only the walls 'ad a tongue, we'd soon get at the bottom of things," Jemima muttered. "Wonder when that nice-spoken chap is coming again? Brown 'e called hisself."

Jemima pumped up a sigh from the very depths of her plump person. "'E ain't in no 'urry, neither," she added, flinging the window wide, and energetically piling the scanty furniture to one side.

"It'll be all the sweeter for some 'ot lather," the young lady said, and falling on her knees, plunged her floorcloth into the foaming water.

For five minutes she scrubbed diligently, instinctively leaving to the last the ugly stain that marked the spot where Devane had lain.

"Rummy go altogether—wonder if the gal did for 'im?—shouldn't blame 'er if she did and—'Allo!—"

Miss Gubbins sat back on her heels and stared at the wet floor.

"Thought I saw a gleam o' something stuck down in the dirt," she muttered. "Going balmy, per'aps." She peered more closely. "I'll take my dick my peepers are as good as most folks'."

Jemima bent down; then she endeavoured to insert a fat forefinger into the crack between the boards, filled with thick black dirt.

"There is something!" she cried excitedly—"I can see it gleam. I'll 'ave the laugh of 'em all per'aps—"

She began to dig up the dirt with a bent hairpin, but it was too firmly embedded. Finally she rushed downstairs, and armed herself with a cooking fork that possessed two strong prongs.

"This'll do the trick," she said aloud, by now very much excited. "Drat it—who is that a-worriting?"

Fork in hand, Miss Gubbins opened the door. A very tall and powerful man stood there.

"I see you let lodgings," he said.

"W'ere did you see it?" demanded Jemima, angry at the interruption, and by no means attracted by her [illegible]

"The card—"

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WAS SHE JUSTIFIED?

(Continued from page 9.)

"There ain't no card—nor 'asn't been for weeks—"

"My mistake—perhaps someone mentioned it. At any rate, I undedstand that you have a room to let?" and he stepped inside.

"Well," Jemima retorted, "we 'ave—pervided you ain't nervous—an' don't mind a cold blooded murder."

"Oh—yes—of course I've heard all about that," the stranger said; "it does not affect me in the least. I'll see the room please."

Jemima led the way in silence.

"I'm cleaning up," she announced, "so it's a bit upset"—opening the door.

"So I see."

His sharp eyes wandered over the little room, fell on the floor and raked it all over.

"Humph!—it might do," he said. "Queer case . . . I daresay you were worried to death over it?"

"I was that—but—" and she laughed—"I didn't tell the perlice all I knows—not me."

"Ah!—so you kept something to yourself?"

"Per'aps I did—an' per'aps I didn't." Jemima tossed her head. "There, that drabbited knocker again!—shan't be a mo—"

She departed, and having disposed of a tiresome neighbour, who was bursting with undue curiosity after witnessing the arrival of the man upstairs, Jemima clattered into the kitchen, humming loudly. Here she removed her shoes, and proceeded to tip-toe up the stairs.

"I do believe 'e's another 'tec—stealing a march on Mr. Brown—I'll just 'ave a squint on the quiet."

She applied her eye to the crack in the door, and refrained from a loud exclamation with difficulty, as she spied the would-be lodger on his hands and knees.

"'E ain't going to find nothink, if I can 'elp it," Jemima muttered.

Endeavouring to noiselessly resume her footwear, she dropped a shoe with a loud bang.

"'Ang it!"—impatiently thrusting her feet in the offending articles and entering.

"Well, 'ave you decided?" she demanded, deliberately taking up her stand on the very spot he had been investigating. "Looking for dirt?—Well, there ain't none 'ere 'owever long you crawl on your stummick."

"I dropped my stud," the man retorted "and was picking it up. I'll let you know later as to whether the room will suit me."

"Please yourself," Jemima said, determined that nothing short of force should move her from her present position. 'You can find your way down, I reckon, 'tain't far"—with a short laugh. "I want to get on with my work."

She remained where she was, listening to his receding footsteps, followed by the hollow bang of the front door.

"Now for it!" muttered Jemima, and seized her fork.

For nearly ten minutes her efforts were unavailing. The article, whatever it was, had evidently been trodden into its resting place, and nothing would move it.

"I ain't going to be beaten," Miss Gubbins told herself. "It comes out, if I pull the 'ouse down. I might break it if I went at it too 'ard."

She was too deeply occupied to have ears for a sudden creak outside the half open door, and worked on diligently.

A shout of triumph escaped her, as, with a sudden "flick," the treasure she sought came into view.

Its finder picked it up and examined it.

"Now I wonder—" she began.

A heavy hand grasped her by the shoulder, and jerked her to her feet.

"Give it me—it is mine."

Jemima confronted her late would-be lodger with blazing eyes.

"You rotten sneak!" she cried fearlessly. "It's no more yours nor its mine. Lay a single finger on me, and I'll yell the place down, and—"

He seized her in an iron grasp. The girl fought like a wild cat; struggling wildly she tried to free herself. One idea only was prominent in her mind—to prevent his taking possession of her treasure-trove.

As she swayed backwards and forwards, Jemima contrived to drop it in the bucket of dirty water at her feet. Then she fixed her sharp teeth suddenly in the hand that held her, and bit savagely.

"You—"

He let her go with a curse, then, with blazing eyes, hit out at her.

With a groan, Jemima sank a crippled heap at his feet.

"Serve her right—the wild cat!"

The man searched wildly for what he desired to possess.

"Sh had found something—what was it? Is it possible that little rat Brown has warned her? Even fools unearth the truth at times."

At that moment Mrs. Gubbins' latch-key was heard opening the door. The intruder seized his hat and walked downstairs, confronting the amazed woman in the narrow hall.

"Good day, madam," he said, "your daughter has been showing me the room you have to let. I think it will suit me very well. I have no nerves so the murder that occurred in it will not prevent my taking it."

"I'm sure I'm glad to 'ear it, sir," Mrs. Gubbins returned. "It's 'ard times on a pore widder."

"So it is. Well, I'll let you know tomorrow," and he marched into the street.

"Very civil spoken," was Mrs. Gubbins' opinion as she watched him disappear. "Jemima—"

No answer. The much aggrieved woman toiled upstairs.

"Jemima—w'ere are you?—ain't you done that there room yet? I'm sure you've 'ad more than enough time and—"

She entered, and broke off short on discovering her daughter struggling to an upright position, with a black bruise rapidly appearing over her eye.

"'Eavens and h'earth! what is the matter?" shrieked her mother.

"'Old yer jaw!" retorted Jemima. "I want to think—my 'ead's buzzing—W'ere did I put it?"

"Put what? For the land's sake, Jemima, w'ot 'as bin going on?"

Jemima took no notice. She rose to her feet and stared, round, then her eyes fell on the bucket and, with a cry of joy, she sprang forward and plunged her arm into the water. For a second she groped about.

"I've got it!—'e ain't bested me."

"'Ave you gone dotty?" Mrs. Gubbins cried wrathfully. "Just you tell me this living minute what it's all about—w'o was the chap I met? Said 'e'd come to see the room, as you showed 'im, 'ere I finds you all of a 'eap, with a eye like many a one as my first 'usband give me!"

Jemima knew her mother's capacity for gossip. "Don't you ask no questions, Ma, leave it to me. That chap weren't no lodger—'e was a 'tec or else—"

"Else what?"

"The real murderer."

(To be continued on Sunday the 10th instant)

REFUSED TO PAY FINE.

PROF. KRIPALANI RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Professor Kirplani, who was sent to jail by a Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur for a fortnight, has been released. Professor Kirplani was formerly connected with the Mozuffarpur College and sometime ago his services were dispensed with. Since then he associated himself with Mr. Gandhi's mission at Champaran. More than two months ago, when he was riding from Mr. Gandhi's place to Gopastami fair his horse bolted and he was thrown off. An old woman was knocked down and got a severe shaking. The Police Superintendent, who was a witness to the accident, prosecuted Mr. Kirplani and the Deputy Magistrate Sentence him to a fine of Rs. 04 or in default, two week's imprisonment. He refused to pay the fine and went to jail.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

PUNJAB NEWSPAPER PROPRIEOR CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Sir Henry Rattigan and Mr. Jutsice Le Rossignol to-day pronounced orders in the bribery case appeal preferred by Heeralal Kapur, commission agent and proprietor of the "Punjab Samachar," who was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, Ludhiana, to two years' imprisonment under Sections 116/161 and 162 of the Penal Code, on charges of alleged bribing Mrs. Bhan, wife of Tejbhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurdaspur, and taking Rs. 300 as his own commission. Their Lordships confirmed, the conviction and sentence of one year's imprisonment and fine under one charge, and altered the other to 116/163 Penal Code, reducing it to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, the sentences running concurrently.

MADRAS GUARDS.

SIR A. PHAYRE'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Major-General Sir Arthur Phayre, Commanding, Secunderabad Division, inspected the general service and reserve companies of the Madras Guards and also the Cadet company at headquarters this morning at 6-30. The parade was a full one, and all officers were present, with the exception of those mobilised and on service. He inspected each company at work and also men of the reserve company on the miniature range. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Gillman was in command of the parade. The General visited the military school and Station Hospital in the Fort and also the accompanied by Brigadier-General W. C. Napier and Cassimods batteries. He was accompanied by Brigadier-General W. C. Black, Officer Commanding, the Madras Brigade, and Captain L. Duffy, throughout the inspection.

TWO ALLAHABAD LAWYERS

STRUCK OFF ROLLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The Allahabad High Court has struck off the rolls two legal practitioners on account of unprofessional conduct. In one, Moulvie Basiruddin, a pleader of Pilibhit, was found guilty of tutoring a witness to the other a mukhtiar named Munshi Sukh Lal was charged with defamation in connection with duties.

THIRD YEOTMAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

PUSAD, Feb. 5.

The third Yeotmal Conference at Pusad has been specially fixed to suit Mr. Tilak's tour programme on the 12th and 13th. The Hon. Mr. Tambe presides.

Delegates will be attended to from the Darwha railway station. All arrangements are being enthusiastically made.

A Poona message states that Mr. Tilak arrives at Pusad on the 12th morning.

A Sholapur message of February 5 says:—The seventh anniversary of the death of Rao Bahadur Appasaheb Warad was celebrated at Sholapur during the last three days. A large meeting of influential citizens under the chairmanship of Mr. Dikshit was held last evening, when speeches were made eulogizing the varied qualities and merits of the late Rao Bahadur.

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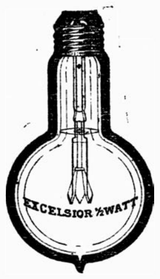

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5

No rainfall is reported and in north-west India the air continues very dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled over the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY SOLABA.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1918

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m; 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.975 Inches
Temperature of Air	73.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.5 "
Dew Point	55.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.529 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1 "
Minimum do.	67.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNW,NW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	220 Miles

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8ft.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on 8ft.
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	5	m 3 56	24 11	5	m 11 8	18 8
		6 5a	24 2		11 57a	
Wed	6	m 5 9	24 5	6	0 28a	22 6
		7 55a	24 10			18 5
Thur.	7	m 6 59	24 3	7	m 1 55	22 1
		9 3a	26 0		1 42a	17 8
Fri.	8	m 8 0	24 9	8	m 3 4	21 1
		9 47a	27 3		2 44a	16 9
Sat.	9	m 9 20	25 9	9	m 3 54	19 10
		10 26a	28 6		3 26a	15 10
Sun.	10	m 10 14	26 11	10	m 4 34	18 6
		11 3a	29 0		4 23a	15 1
Mon.	11	m 11 3	28 0	11	m 5 12	17 2
		11 40a	30 2		5 8a	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
5	(Tuesday)	M	7h. 12m	M 6h. 34m.
6	(Wednesday)	M	7h. 11m	M 6h. 34m.
7	(Thursday)	M	7h. 10m	M 6h. 35m.
8	(Friday)	M	7h. 10m	M 6h. 35m.
9	(Saturday)	M	7h. 10m	M 6h. 36m.
10	(Sunday)	M	7h. 10m	M 6h. 36m.
11	(Monday)	M	7h 10m	M 6h. 37m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is lower than usual in the west of the United Provinces.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in slight defect in east Rajputana and in moderate defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Centra India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average. Day temperature is below normal in the north of Kathiawar; night temperature is in considerable defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average in the southernmost districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air generaly drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—The air is unusually dry in north-west India and Gujarat. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Central Provinces; elsewhere weather continues fine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th February, 1918, was 30.151 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
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D[redacted]

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